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6 Short-Range Missiles Destroyed in Kazakhstan

LD101535 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Apr 88

[Text] The first six Soviet shorter-range missiles liable for scrapping under the INF Treaty with the United States have been exploded at the proving range in southern Kazakhstan. In accordance with the treaty not only the missiles are to be abolished but also the launchers and all auxiliary equipment involved. The Soviet side decided to get rid of this class of arms by exploding them.

The paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA says the explosion, although strong, did not damage to the environment, which the Kazakh public had feared. The paper recalls the treaty provides for abolishing the missiles without their nuclear charges so the fears about a radioactive contamination are groundless. As for the consequences of the use of conventional explosives, thorough examinations of the soil and air following the explosion showed no harmful substances.

In an interview with KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, an officer in charge said the soldiers and commanders understood the importance of their work. The abolishing of missiles is a step towards lesser tension in Soviet-American relations. It will help reinforce international security.

Arms Destruction Brings Ecological Fears

LD131245 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Text] Unusual activity reigns in the uninhabited terrain near the Kazakh village of Saryozek. In accordance with the treaty between the USSR and the United States, work is at its height here to prepare for the elimination of the corresponding missile technology. Technical completion of the Saryozek part of the program to put into practice the reduction of nuclear confrontation was completed here today, in this desert area which the local inhabitants call the Land of the Yellow Hills.

At the same time, the ecological consequences of this action were once again investigated, all the more so in that these problems have given rise to alarming rumors in Alma-Ata and in a number of other regions in the republic. The TASS correspondent was briefed on the ecologists' data, and was assured that anxiety about the anticipated events in Saryozek is unfounded.

USSR Advances Protocol on Underground Tests

LD131803 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] A plenary session was held in Geneva today at the full-scale talks on the elimination and cessation of nuclear tests. The USSR delegation put forward a draft additional protocol to the 1976 treaty on peaceful underground nuclear tests. This protocol, like the previous one to the 1974 treaty on limiting underground nuclear weapons tests, will help make it possible for the talks to move on to looking at further substantial limitations on the capacity and quantity of nuclear tests, right up to their full cessation.

Pact Members Hold 'Mutual Information' Meeting

LD140620 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw April 13 TASS—On April 12-13 a scheduled meeting of the multilateral group for current mutual information was held in Warsaw with the participation of representatives of the Warsaw Treaty member states. The participants in the meeting exchanged information and views on some topical international issues, in particular cooperation and security in Europe.

The participants in the meeting were received by Jan Glowczyk, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee. The meeting was attended by B. Kulski, Polish deputy foreign minister.

Marxist Journal Undergoing Democratization

LD140840 Prague International Service in English 1900 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Here in Prague a high-level conference has continued of officials of communist parties involved in the publication of the theoretical and information journal the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW. One of the main topics discussed is how the journal should respond to the changing situation of the world. One of the participants is Vadim Zagladin, deputy head of the International Department of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, who told a Radio Prague reporter:

[Begin Zagladin recording in Russian with superimposed English translation] The question how the journal is functioning, or rather how it should function, is being discussed for quite some time now. I've attended all the meetings like this one, except for the first one in 1958, and this question cropped up at every one of them. However, now, when a truly new stage has begun in the development of the world, when the restructuring process has begun in the socialist countries and great changes are taking place, it is only natural that our journal cannot stand on the sidelines. The contemplated changes are of two kinds. First and foremost the journal should more extensively reflect the problems of the world and of the communist parties. It should not carry only the views of communists and forces that are close to them, and with which it is possible to cooperate. It must, moreover, help the fraternal communist parties learn more about the existing world. Secondly, the journal itself must be democratized and its editorial office must improve its (?work). For example, the editor in chief will now be elected, and the editorial board (?will be) elected by the participating parties for a (?4)-year term. The number of parties directly involved in the production of the journal is also being increased. Thus the journal is being democratized and all of the speakers at the meeting so far have supported this process. [end recording]

SFRY Official Visits Hungary; Communique Noted

LD121704 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest April 12 TASS—The signing of the Soviet-American Treaty on Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles is of historic importance, points out a communique published here on the results of an official friendly visit to Hungary by Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council. During his talks with Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, the sides pointed out that the establishment of a regular dialogue between the USSR and the USA favourably influenced the international climate. The sides pointed to the importance of creating political conditions for an all-embracing process of disarmament. This can contribute to the start of preparing a Soviet-American agreement on a 50-per-cent cut in strategic offensive weapons and stimulate a chance for cutting armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe.

The heads of the two governments highly appraised the proposals by Mikhail Gorbachev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on cutting the strength of naval forces in the Mediterranean and on confidence-building measures in this area, which he put forth during his visit to Yugoslavia. During the talks the sides pointed to the growing role of the Non-Aligned Movement in international relations.

Karoly Grosz and Branko Mikulic noted the importance of active cooperation of small and medium countries in strengthening stability of the detente process. They favored the development of multilateral European cooperation, peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and strengthening of the atmosphere of mutual understanding, confidence and goodneighbourly relations. The sides pointed to the importance of meetings of Balkan foreign ministers from the viewpoint of all-European processes and regional cooperation. The heads of the two governments noted interest of Hungary and Yugoslavia in a fruitful completion of the Vienna meeting.

Pyadyshev on INF, Afghanistan, 'Blank Spots'
AU140700 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Apr 88 p 2

[Interview with Boris Pyadyshev, Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs Collegium member and MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN chief editor, by Ferenc Szaniszlo, MAGYAR HIRLAP correspondent in Moscow: "Blank Spots, Missiles, Afghanistan"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Szaniszlo] Currently, one hears opinions to the effect that it will not be possible to prepare the agreement on a 50-percent reduction in strategic arms before President Reagan's visit to Moscow....

[Pyadyshev] These concerns are well-founded and, undoubtedly, little time is available. However, I think the agreement can be ready if both countries demonstrate political good will. In practice, two issues are unresolved: the issue of verification, and the cruise missiles. This time, the issue of verification seems to be more difficult than it was in the case of the INF Treaty, where a complete category of weapons was annihilated. The goal at present is to achieve a 50-percent reduction, and this makes the always delicate issue of verification even more difficult.

We gladly acknowledge that, whereas before the Washington summit the Americans did not even want to discuss cruise missiles, they are now prepared to do so, although it is also true that they still have doubts. They claim it is impossible to verify the presence of cruise missiles installed in submarines hiding on the bottom of the ocean. We think science is capable of anything.

[Szaniszlo] And if it is not?

[Pyadyshev] The Soviet leadership does not make the visit dependent on signing the agreement. We will welcome President Reagan in Moscow even without this, because there are quite enough issues that have to be discussed. Regarding the political importance of the Moscow summit, however, it must be as important as the Washington meeting; and this could be guaranteed by another disarmament agreement.

If there is still no agreement, the preparatory work will continue and the two leaders will sign the document at its conclusion.

[Szaniszlo] Will they sign it this year?

[Pyadyshev] Yes, if internal political events in the United States do not obstruct this.

[Szaniszlo] Are you thinking of the election campaign?

[Pyadyshev] Exactly. Experience from past decades demonstrates that the improving Soviet-U.S. relations could be the victim of diverse political maneuvers, compromises, and conflicts.

[Szaniszlo] Is it conceivable that President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev could meet once more this year to sign the agreement at a later time?

[Pyadyshev] We can only rely on assumptions, because the issue of a third summit was not discussed in Washington. What is certain is that the leaders of the two countries will initial such an important agreement. In my opinion—and this is my personal assumption—if the agreement is not ready, it will be possible to bring up the issue of another summit in the United States or in some third country. However, all this is still an assumption.

[Szaniszlo] Nowadays we read and hear a lot about the blank spots in Soviet history. The press occasionally publishes works which criticize former foreign policy decisions. For example, Academician Bogomolov, director of the Economics of the World Socialist Systems Institute, recently wrote in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA that, after the Soviet entry into Afghanistan, he and his colleagues questioned the necessity of this act. They also brought their opinion to the attention of the leadership. He thinks the entry into Afghanistan was a mistake....

[Pyadyshev] We are often criticized for treating international issues more cautiously than our history and domestic policy. The situation is that our internal affairs concern only us, whereas international affairs also concern other countries.

Soviet foreign policy also has its own blank spots. This is due to the fact that, after Lenin's time, the Kremlin made foreign policy decisions less democratically. In Lenin's time problems were discussed collectively. A case in point might be the heated discussions which preceded the Brest peace. Stalin and his people, however, treated foreign policy arbitrarily. The effects of this conduct could be felt right up to the spring of 1985.

I do not know how the decision to enter Afghanistan was made. I was not present. I can only say that my opinion is close to that of Academician Bogomolov. Intervention, and particularly armed intervention, should play no role in foreign policy. Armed intervention was not otherwise justified in the case of Afghanistan, either.

Of course, we cannot ignore the fact that the international situation was favorable for intervention: The United States and NATO had been increasing their arms at a forced rate since the summer of 1980, following the signing of the SALT II agreement; and President Carter wanted to drop the word detente from his vocabulary.

The situation is now promising. We are determined to withdraw from Afghanistan and this is what we are doing.

[Szaniszlo] The question often arises whether the writers of articles which are published in the Soviet press and the people interviewed by reporters express their own

views or an official stand. In NOVOYE VREMYA Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Bessmertnykh, for example, questioned the necessity of deploying the SS-20 missiles....

[Pyadyashev] We have a bad habit of identifying articles which are published in the press with the official stand. We should stop this practice. For example, as of April my journal will carry a prominent notice saying that the published material does not necessarily reflect the official stand. It would be better if every Soviet newspaper followed our lead.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Bessmertnykh, who knows this subject better than several politicians and soldiers, expressed his own views in NOVOYE VREMYA. He said very accurately that our military-political decisions are occasionally influenced by definite technological conditions. In this particular case, a new type of intermediate-range missile—the SS-20—was developed in the laboratories and the testing sites. Because this missile had already been developed, an attempt was made to deploy as soon as possible. No political factors justified this haste. It was unnecessary to deploy them.

[Szaniszlo] The effects of the detente, of the new thinking in foreign policy are also perceptible beyond the Soviet borders, in the countries that are members of the Warsaw Pact. Occasionally, difficulties arise among the member countries which they have to solve quickly and which they previously considered as not the proper thing to discuss, like, for example, the fact that both Hungary and Romania concur that their relations are not very good. In your opinion, how can we solve issues between us that are still disputed?

[Pyadyshev] The socialist countries will have to modify their picture of each other, because it is too idealized, artificially exaggerated, and not always true. We can talk about each other only in superlatives, we fail to notice the other's mistakes, blunders, and deficiencies, although these affect both domestic policy and bilateral relations.

You know, I worked in a socialist Balkan country. Looking at things from Moscow, from a greater distance, everything looks as if there were no difficulties. Our friends also kept saying this. But when one is on the spot, one is sure to notice that there are quite a number of difficulties, such as between Bulgaria and the SFRY, Bulgaria and Romania, Hungary and Romania. This should not frighten us. The fact that we have started to talk about these difficulties only now is another matter. Speaking about my own country, we, too, previously highly praised the coexistence of 120 peoples and ethnic groups. Now we speak about matters openly and we discover that there are difficulties in Kazakhstan, the Baltic republics, and the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast. This is natural, because everything cannot be ideal in a multinational country like the Soviet Union.

Similarly, not everything can be ideal in the relations between the Eastern European socialist countries, because each of them looks back on many centuries of tense history. In my opinion, however, the difficulties can be solved. The way out should be sought patiently, with mutual determination, and at the conference table. As the first step, however, the socialist counties should show moderation and refrain from inciting passions any further.

United States & Canada

ASTEC Meeting, Activities Continue in Moscow

Gorbachev Attends Reception

LD131918 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Excerpt] Moscow April 13 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev today hailed the arrival of a delegation from the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC) as a good sign for the Soviet-American relationship and for the general atmosphere in the world.

The Soviet leader was speaking at a Kremlin reception for the ASTEC participants attending the council's 11th annual meeting which is under way in Moscow. [passage omitted]

Participants Reported

LD131931 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Apr 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev held a reception at the Kremlin today to mark the 11th annual assembly of the members of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council [ASTEC] being held in Moscow.

Over 500 representatives of U.S. trade and industrial circles have arrived in Moscow for business talks. They have held meetings on concrete matters with their Soviet partners and are discussing prospects for the future.

The reception was addressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. On behalf of the U.S. side, U.S. Commerce Secretary Verity spoke.

Present at the reception for the Soviets were Comrades Nikonov, Ryzhkov, Slyunkov, Shevardnadze, Yakovlev, Maslyukov, and Dobrynin; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; the heads of a number of ministries and departments; the directors of ASTEC; and other officials.

Present on the U.S. side were U.S. Commerce Secretary Verity; U.S. directors of ASTEC; Matlock, the U.S. ambassador to the USSR; and representatives of U.S. business circles.

The reception was held in a friendly atmosphere. An account of it will be published in the press. [video shows a large number of people seated at dining tables, with close-ups of some attending; a brief close-up is shown of Gorbachev standing and addressing reception; various medium shots show seated at head table, from left to right: two unidentified people, Gusev, unidentified person, (?Murakhovskiy), Maslyukov, an unidentified person, Nikonov, an unidentified person, Slyunkov, an unidentified person, (?Verity), Ryzhkov, Gorbachev, Yakovlev, an unidentified person, Armand Hammer, Shevardnadze, an unidentified person, Dobrynin, an unidentified person, Kamentsev, four unidentified people, and Silayev]

Gorbachev Addresses Reception

LD131956 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev today gave a reception in the Kremlin on the occasion of the holding in Moscow of the 11th annual meeting of members of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC).

Present at the reception were Comrades Viktor Nikonov, Nikolay Ryzhkov, Nikolay Slyunkov, Eduard Shevardnadze, Aleksandr Yakovlev, Yuriy Maslyukov, Anatoliy Dobrynin, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Vladimir Gusev, Vladimir Kamentsev, Ivan Silayev, the heads of a number of ministries and agencies, directors of ASTEC from the Soviet side and other officials.

Present from the American side were the U.S. Secretary of Commerce William Verity, Co-chairman of ASTEC from the U.S. side Dwayne Andreas, President of ASTEC James Giffen, ASTEC Directors R. Mahoney, J. Murphy and A. Ozmetel, the U.S. Ambassador in the USSR Jack Matlock and representatives of the American business community.

Mikhail Gorabchev made a speech at the reception.

Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed Secretary William Verity,

Esteemed Mr Dwayne Andreas, leaders of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Comrades,

I'm greeting you here in Moscow, and doing that with pleasure. Your arrival is a good sign both for Soviet-American relations and for the atmosphere around the world in general.

We live in an interesting period of time. I think that you have come to Moscow in this composition not merely for considerations of your business. Although now we are not inclined to underestimate this aspect of your interest either.

I have been following with attention lately the sentiments in the American business community. I know personally many of its representatives. We have met in Moscow and in Washington.

All this allows me to think that your interest in us rests on a basis that is more profound than mere professional interest.

The dilemma as to where the world will go is now being keenly discussed everywhere. The entire conscious part of mankind would like to see Soviet-American relations to become at last a constructive factor to world process.

I'm sure you are interested to know what our assessment of the present-day international situation is. Detailed analysis would probably be out of place here. I will limit myself to general evaluations.

We believe that the situation has changed for the better, that a window of hope has opened a little. The possibilities of finding solutions to complicated issues engendered in the years of the cold war have become more apparent.

The bedrock causes of the changes are in line with the mighty and ominous objective processes that have sharply intensified their pace by the turn of the century—in the scientific and technological direction, in the arms race, in world economy, in the Third World, in the fields of ecology, power engineering, information, and so on.

This has generated universal anxiety along with greater responsibility—not only for national affairs, but also for the destinies of the entire world.

The lag in the realization of the course of world developments which ever more persistently demand the adoption of measures capable of averting baneful consequences has become more obvious.

People have started feeling more acutely the rapidly increasing interrelationship and interdependence of today's world.

Many states, public movements and parties have contributed to understanding the new realities and ensuing political imperatives.

Intellectuals, researchers, outstanding scientists and workers of culture have made an invaluable contribution. And I ought to say that a considerable contribution has been made by the business circles. Among those present here there are people known not only for what they have accomplished in the field of business, but also for their public, I would say, political activity.

They have placed their vigour, business capabilities and art of communication at the service of mutual understanding, facilitated the practical solution of a number of international issues.

We state with satisfaction—which I felt especially clearly during my visit to Washington—that the Americans are changing their attitude towards the USSR. There is now more understanding, less suspicion. Thoughtful interest is taking the place of mere curiousity.

But we don't want to be overmodest. Something did depend on us, too. I think that perestroyka, or restructuring, and our new thinking have played their part, now generally recognised, in altering the international situation.

You are staying in Moscow on the days when perestroyka is marking its three years already. I have said "already", but then immediately thought: "Only three years." For it is planned for a long period of time. The tasks that it is to handle are truly historic, truly revolutionary.

Nevertheless, we have entered the second stage of perestroyka and are approaching its very important mark—the 19th all-union party conference.

The first stage, to speak in general terms, is a stage of contemplation, analysis, strict self-criticism and self-realization of Soviet society. Not armchair analysis, not scientific study only, but involving the people.

This is the fundamental, basic distinguishing feature of the entire process of perestroyka.

See how the Soviet people have squared their shoulders and revealed their potentialities. What amount of energy, initiative and readiness to take part in the common cause has been shown. How many original minds and talents have appeared in such a brief period.

Naturally, an acute confrontation, I would even say, clash of views, has begun. The passionate defence of the socialist values and profound dissatisfaction with the way we have been using them, the way we disposed of the gains of our great revolution. [sentence as received] The process is not simple, there is struggle, but it takes place on the socialist platform. I would like to warn against delusions on this account on the part of those who watch this struggle from aside.

Yes, there is lack of understanding, there is unwillingness to change something radically, to give up things convenient and customary. But the principal trend of the debate is constructive and dynamic, based on the striving that we realized through much suffering to improve our society, to translate into life all its potentialities.

Debates of this kind are under way in all sections of our society, in all spheres of life—from economy to literature and arts. This, we believe, is good and useful for perestroyka.

We feel the positive results of the true socialist pluralism of opinion. It holds a promise of unprecedented growth of society's intellectual potential.

I know that our perestroyka generates immense interest in the West. We regard this as a desire to understand what are the possibilities of the positive development both of Soviet-American and international relations for the near and the extended perspective.

And, as I have already said and written on several occasions, we want to be understood correctly. Quite a lot, by the way, has already been done for that.

True, when the first meeting with ASTEC participants took place two and a half years ago, there was on the credit side only Geneva with its historic statement by both sides that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought, while now there is Reykjavik and Washington and one and a half months from now there will also be Moscow.

So the past two and a half years have been three summits and preparations for a fourth. The foreign ministers of the United States and the USSR have met 23 times. The first official meeting of the defense ministers has taken place.

This means that the Soviet-American dialogue has been gaining in dynamism. Its subject has been the major problems of the times. And it has been marked by new attitudes and a gradual overcoming of stereotypes.

Just a few years ago it seemed unrealistic even to predict the possibility of agreements between the USSR and the U.S. on nuclear weapons, whereas now the INF Treaty has demonstrated to the whole world that the path of reducing nuclear armories, which leads to their complete elimination, is a real one.

We are not prone to underestimate difficulties standing in the way of an agreement on 50-per-cent cuts in strategic offensive arms. The most sensitive aspects of the security of both our countries are affected.

At the same time we are convinced that this goal is attainable in the immediate future if both sides are guided by the fundamental approach agreed at the meetings of the U.S. and Soviet leaders rather than by momentary considerations and political opportunism.

One of the more urgent tasks is to secure a complete prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons. This, too, is a global task and should be tackled precisely as such rather than from the standpoint of the interests of individual political groups or private companies.

In another highly important issue of world politics—the issue of reducing conventional armaments and armed forces—it is time as well to proceed from propaganda stereotypes to practical action.

You are aware of our proposals for exchanging relevant data concerning Europe and for talks to eliminate asymmetries by lowering the general level of armed forces.

This is yet another demonstration of our businesslike attitude.

Tomorrow, April 14, an event is to take place, which is, for its international implications, on a par perhaps with the INF Treaty. We hope that the signature of the Geneva accords on Afghanistan will lend an impulse to the process of settling regional conflicts.

By participating—as mediators and official guarantors—in settling the Afghanistan problem, the USSR and the U.S. create a precedent of constructive interaction, which is needed so badly to improve international relations in general.

And if third countries get a possibility to shape their foreign policies with regard not for the all-out rivalry, but for a reasonable, realistic interaction of Washington and Moscow, this will change the entire nature of international contacts.

The pluralism of interests in the world around us will then mean diverse possibilities for the peaceful coexistence of states and peoples rather than multiple antagonisms.

Such is the level of responsibility of the USSR and the United States before the rest of the world. And it becomes ever more absurd to preserve a situation where two great countries, with a quarter to a third of the world's scientific and technological potential concentrated in each of them, are continuing to realize their potentialities in relations with each other as yet mostly through a race in monstrous weapons.

I think that over the past 40 years we have proved to each other well enough that no-one can take the upper hand in this baneful competition. And so isn't it time to begin converting both the economy, and, I would say, the political mentality, to begin demilitarizing it?

New thinking should, at long last, enter the sphere of economic relations.

From this point of view, our perestroyka is an invitation to work out a new system of coordinates in the economic relationship between our socially and ideologically different countries.

There are and will be serious differences between our countries. But the times demand that these differences not be a source of enmity and begin being used, as far as this is possible, as a stimulus to mutually advantageous competition.

They can become mutually supplementary components of the world economy in the 21st century.

What we have already been able to do in the Soviet economy over the time of perestroyka convinces us of this.

We have set the task of overhauling the economic structure on the basis of the latest achievements in science and engineering. Along with radical economic reform, the new structural policy will assure us of a social and economic speed-up.

New priorities have been picked out already for the current five-year plan period.

The output of finished products—machines, equipment and consumer goods—is to grow faster than the production of fuel, raw materials and semi-finished products.

Growth rates in the manufacturing industries are to be 2.2 times up on those in the fuel and raw materials industries.

Another distinct feature of the speed-up is the planned pace of development for the high-technology industries, especially mechanical engineering. The latter sector's output is to grow by 41 to 43 per cent, while its basic industries—machine-tool building, instrument making and electrical engineering—are to grow by 55 to 70 per cent.

Over the past two years the mechanical engineering sector has begun manufacturing over 4,500 new types of machines, equipment and instruments corresponding to world standards, while discontinuing the production of over 5,800 outdated types of machines and equipment.

Here are two examples: the Zhdanovtyazhmash production amalgamation has developed a unique combined-blast converter with a holding capacity of 370 tonnes, which can compete with similar foreign systems.

A 32-bit computer complex of enhanced productivity for computer-aided designing systems and systems of controlling flexible automated productions at the most up-to-date level has been developed and its construction has been started.

The transfer of foreign-trade functions to machinebuilders has also played a positive role. The supply for export of machinery, equipment, instruments, and other products of machinebuilding for freely convertible currency increased in one year by 30 percent. In the current year the deliveries will increase by 150 percent.

The reconstruction of machinebuilding will make it possible to create a real basis for retooling all production capacities in the country.

The increment of the gross national product over two years made up eight percent.

There are positive changes in social development.

The average monthly wages went up by 5.9 percent.

124.8 million square metres of housing is commissioned on an average a year, an increase of 13 percent as against the previous five-year period. Serious changes have begun in the health services and public education.

In agriculture, the average annual gross harvests of grain went up by 17 percent, the production of meat by 13 percent, of milk and eggs by nine percent. All this is a reality.

Foreign economic relations have been assigned a reasonable place in the solution of economic tasks of perestroyka. Good prospects would open in this area along the Soviet-American direction, too, if it were not for the calculations persisting in the United States to take advantage of economic ties as an instrument of interference.

During my visit to the United States I got increasingly convinced that there are opportunities to get our trade and economic relations off the ground.

But, speaking in the language of our perestroyka, there is a need for breaking up the mechanism of retardation also in this area. I have already had occasions to mention this.

As regard the possibilities of invigorating trade and economic relations, I mean not only their traditional aspect, but also new directions, including joint business ventures, joint participation in major projects for the benefit of the entire humanity (peaceful uses of outer space, including a joint flight to Mars, combatting diseases, ecology, thermonuclear fusion etc.).

We have started radically restructuring our foreign economic activity, are bringing up-to-date the existing mechanism and at times simply changing its composite parts.

The number of economic organizations that have been granted the right to do business outside the country is growing quickly.

33 joint enterprises with foreign firms have already been set up.

They include the first representatives of the U.S. business—"combustion engineering" and "management partnership international." I would like to hail these pioneers in a new form of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Some 50 new projects are to be started. Protocols of intent have been signed concerning them.

I would like to note that as regards the creation of joint ventures with U.S. firms, we bear in mind not only the use of well-tried U.S. technologies and equipment but also a no less scopeful industrial mastering of Soviet scientific and technological developments.

We regard the formation of the American Trade Consortium and of its partner in the USSR, the Soviet Foreign Economic Consortium, as a major event in our relations. A protocol of intent on the creation of joint ventures was signed today.

On our part we shall be rendering all-round support to the Soviet participants in the consortium and we hope for a similar approach from the U.S. Administration.

We are prepared for active cooperation not only with large firms but also with medium and small firms. Business with smaller firms has been showing effectiveness and profitability at a rather high scientific, technological and commercial level, of which we are aware.

We even try to apply something from its practice to the organization of our industry.

I have been told that at this session you have approved on the whole the basic principles and guidelines of the development of commercial and economic relations between the USSR and the United States. This is a very good undertaking. The task now is to prepare them for signing.

Indeed it is time to have some basis in the context of international law that would ensure the mutual interest of firms and organizations with due account for the new conditions.

In short, there is a need to get rid of the legacy of the cold war also in this area.

I would like to touch upon another matter.

The USSR and the United States with their historic responsibility in the world community cannot escape responsibility for a drastic improvement of relations in the whole world.

I don't know whether or not you will agree with me but the matter looks as if the situation in the world economy is getting more complicated, the symptoms of growing troubles and instability increase, whether the problems of indebtedness or the situation in the world's main money markets is concerned.

I believe the main thing is that uncertainty as to what will happen tomorrow increased over this short period of time. It is not certain whether an avalanche of protectionist measures will not topple on world trade and whether an upheaval in one large Western country will not set off a chain reaction with unprecedented consequences.

I know that all these matters are discussed in the West at meetings of "sevens", "nines", at conferences of economics ministers, bankers etc. But don't you think that the circle of people and countries that discuss problems of the world economy and its future is narrowed to such an extent that quite objective approaches and equitable solutions cannot be found in it?

Indeed the world market, too, has narrowed to the market of industrialised capitalist countries of America, Western Europe, Japan and those directly involved with them. Isn't it time to ponder in earnest the forming of a real modern world market.

We are prepared to take a fresh look at all these realities, prepared for cooperation. For this is one of global problems which can only be resolved by joint efforts.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are formulating our policy, also our foreign economic policy, to last for long. We make it more predictable for the outside world. And we do this not in order to please someone. We do this for the reason that we need this ourselves and that this is profitable for us. We are striving to take into consideration the international experience of business ties.

Perestroyka in the Soviet Union and the foreign policy based on new thinking are not just a long-term programme of the development of our society oriented at the 21st century.

They are an objective reality which starts gaining inertial dynamics of its own, if you please.

And the last thing: With all the importance of business considerations, all of us are citizens of our own countries and representatives of humankind. And we all should be concerned with the quest for the ways for humankind's survival, for a more tranquil and normal life.

Therefore we are constantly faced with the question: What everyone of us can do for the shaping of stable, mutually-advantageous demilitarised relations between the USSR and the United States not for the sake of others, but for the sake of ourselves, for the sake of our children and grandchildren.

And answering this question, let us get down to business. In the beginning was the word. But if the word were not followed by deeds, there would be neither human history nor civilisation.

Ladies and gentlemen, I wish you success in your personal pursuits and business undertakings.

Reagan Sends Greetings

LD131459 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—U.S. Secretary of Commerce William Verity read out to the 11th annual meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, held here, greetings by U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The message says:

As I indicated to General Secretary Gorbachev last fall, the United States Government supports the expansion of mutually beneficial trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union.

During the Washington Summit, General Secretary Gorbachev and I instructed Secretary of Commerce Verity and his Soviet counterpart to convene the joint U.S.-U.S.S.R Commercial Commission in order to develop concrete proposals to expand our bilateral commercial relations.

Your council includes leading representatives of American business and responsible Soviet officials. You can thus make important contributions to the improvement of the relationship between our two countries.

I wish you success and best wishes.

Ronald Reagan.

Verity Addresses Council

LD131526 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—U.S. Secretary of Commerce William Verity has underscored the importance of trade and economic ties between the USSR and the United States. He addressed today a plenary session of the 11th annual meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council held in Moscow.

For several reasons this year's meeting of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council is taking place at an historic time, Verity stressed. Both sides are seeking ways to improve the bilateral relationship. President Reagan and the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev have both instructed the joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. Commercial Commission to develop concrete proposals to expand trade and economic relations.

At the same time, the U.S. secretary of commerce sought to link the situation in the field of human rights to the solution of some fundamental issues of the U.S. trade policy towards the USSR.

In the past, the Soviet Union's centralized economic system was not focused on integration with the world economy, Verity said. This led to an economic insulation that resulted in a shortage of exportable Soviet goods and a shortage of foreign exchange for imports. Foreign companies had no direct contacts with final consumers and negotiating contracts was often an extremely lengthy and inefficient process. These are, in his view, the reasons why trade has been so low.

The overhaul of the economy and decentralization of the foreign economic ties system sparked off an outburst of interest among American firms in trade with the USSR. What is needed now is "marketing glasnost"—a flow of economic and commercial information and a greater dialogue among firms and enterprises. This will be good for the state of commerce between the two countries.

Both countries can benefit from a further expansion of peaceful trade, the U.S. Secretary of Commerce said. Results won't come quickly. But ultimately trade can assume a larger role in the bilateral relationship than has been the case in the past.

Kamentsev on Cooperation

LD131431 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—The USSR-U.S. Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC) is designed to play an important role in developing mutually beneficial and equitable relations between the USSR and the USA, without which it is impossible to create an all-embracing security system in the world, Vladimir Kamentsev, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, told the plenary session of the 11th ASTEC meeting.

The current state of trade with the USSR cannot satisfy us, he stressed. To normalize economic relations it is necessary to remove the restrictions and obstacles to export and import existing now. Thus today the U.S. customs dues on the Soviet commodities are, as a matter of fact, prohibitive, which along with quantitative restrictions may lead to a further decline in bilateral trade.

We are also concerned about the imbalance of bilateral trade. We cannot permanently finance trade with the USA through earnings from trade with other countries. Ther are also restrictions on imports of advanced products from the USA. But the USSR will never become a market for outdated products, Kamentsev said. If these obstacles were eliminated, this would make it possible to increase bilateral trade considerably. Big prospects for broadening trade can be created through the introduction of new forms of business cooperation, the vice

chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers said. Now the USSR has set up 36 ventures jointly with firms and organisations of various countries. More than 200 projects are at the stage of elaboration. Two joint ventures have been set up with U.S. companies and 14 protocols of intentions have been signed. Another fifty such projects are under discussion.

A new concept for joint enterprise has been developed within the ASTEC framework: the establishment in the USSR and the USA consortiums, which will carry out, through the setting up of joint plants, big projects in the field of oil extraction, automotive industry, instrument making and the agri-industrial complex.

It is necessary to give also a fresh impetus to cooperation in science and technology, especially on big projects: thermonuclear synthesis, earth surface monitoring from outer space, sponsoring a joint mission to Mars, Vladimir Kamentsev said. The development of cooperation could be prompted by a strengthening of the contractual-legal basis for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the USA. The two countries could jointly implement big projects in the Soviet Union's territory for the development of the energy sector, a large-scale modernization of machine-building, development of the agri-industrial complex, chemistry and petrochemistry.

It takes political will and the guarantees that no political trends will undermine these relations in the future to be able to develop bilateral economic relations, Vladimir Kamentsev emphasized.

Ryzhkov Meets Hammer, Others

LD131346 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received in the Kremlin today Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corporation board, who is in Moscow in conjunction with the holding of the 11th annual meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. trade and economic council, and also Friedrich Christians, president of Deutsche Bank board, West Germany, and Werner Dieter, president of the board of the company Mannesmann, West Germany.

They held a substantive talk on prospects for business-like cooperation of the afore-mentioned companies and bank with Soviet organisations with due account of the opportunities which are offered by plans further to advance the Soviet economy. Specifically, they examined proposals for collaborative efforts in implementing projects to build large petroleum chemistry complexes on the basis of hydrocarbons of the western-Siberian region using ecologically harmless technological processes.

Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Vladimir Gusev and Boris Shcherbina took part in the talk.

Dobrynin Receives Verity

LD132255 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin has received today U.S. Secretary of Commerce William Verity. The conversation covered questions pertaining to business cooperation between the two countries in conditions of positive change in Soviet-American relations.

The meeting was attended by Allen Wallis, U.S. under secretary of state.

Murakhovskiy Meets Verity

LD131920 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—First deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Agriindustrial Committee Vsevolod Murakhovskiy today received U.S. Secretary of Commerce William Verity and a number of American business executives taking part in the work of the tenth [as received] joint Soviet-American Commerical Commission meeting.

A complex of questions for the widening of Soviet-American cooperation in agriindustrial production and environmental protection was discussed in the light of the arrangements reached by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and President of the United States Ronald Reagan.

Special attention was paid to the deepening of mutual ties in the area of processing of farm products. The secretary of commerce emphasized great interest of some U.S. firms in the development of cooperation with the USSR in this area of the economy. In this connection an arrangement in principle was reached to set up a joint Soviet-American working group on matters of cooperation in the area of processing and the food industry.

The ways of deepening ties on problems of ecology, specifically on the working out of joint programmes for the studies and protection of water resources of oceans and seas were discussed in a positive way.

The conversation passed in the atmosphere of mutual understanding and benevolence and had a businesslike constructive nature.

Murakhovskiy, Monsanto President Meet

LD131634 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, a first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agri-Industrial Committee, today received Mr. Mahoney, president of the U.S. Monsanto company.

The useful nature of 15-year-old cooperation between Soviet organizations and Monsanto in agriculture and mineral fertilizer production was pointed out with satisfaction during the meeting.

Long-term large-scale joint science-and-production programs and experiments for matering resource-saving technologies to cultivate crops with only minimum, ridging tillage, and similar undertakings in other promising fields represent a mutual interest as well.

The meeting discussed a number of specific proposals to further develop mutually beneficial contacts.

It passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

Silayev Receives Company President

LD132214 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received the president of the American company Dresser Industries John Murphy, who is attending in Moscow a meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council.

They discussed a wide range of questions concerning the development of a ramified and mutually advantageous cooperation between enterprises, amalgamations and organisations of the Soviet machine-building complex and Dresser Industries.

Trade Consortium Formed

LD140615 Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—A protocol on cooperation between the American Trade Consortium (ATC) and the Soviet Foreign Economic Consortium has been signed here today. From the American side the signatures under the protocol were put by representatives of the Archer Daniels Midland, Chevron Corporation, Eastman Kodak, Ford Motor Company, Johnson and Johnson, RJR Nabisco and the Mercator Corp., from the Soviet side—by representatives of the USSR ministries of oil engineering and petrochemical industry, the automobile industry, medical equipment and microbiological industry and a number of others.

The agreement provides for the setting up of a number of joint ventures between the partners in such fields as oil refining, car making, health protection and medical equipment, the agri-inductrial complex and consumer goods. The aim of the consortiums is the promote the activities of mixed Soviet-American ventures in the Soviet market.

The setting up of the consortiums has become practicable due only to the major improvement in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, including in the first place the agreement on intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, James Giffen, president of ATC, told a press conference after the signing of the protocol. This project has the support of the governments of both countries. In the future it is possible to create other such consortiums, James Giffen said.

Joint Enterprise Agreement Signed

LD131315 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1000 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow, 13 Apr (TASS)—An agrement on principles for the formation of a new Soviet-U.S. joint enterprise has been the first major agreement to be signed at the Moscow ASTEC meeting. It was signed today by Aleksandr Ustkachkintsev, first deputy USSR minister of the chemical industry, and Armand Hammer, chairman of the board of directors of Occidental Petroleum Corporation.

The new enterprise is to build and operate two plants producing polyvinylchloride at the petrochemicals combine in Kalush, Ukraine. The total value of the project, implementation of which is to be completed in 1991, is $160-200 million. Seventy-five percent of output will be sold in the USSR and in other CEMA countries, and Occidental Petroleum will sell the remainder in other markets.

Occidental Petroleum Corproation is participating in forming another major enterprise—Tengizpolimer.

Malkevich Comments on Trade

LD131450 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—The Washington summit meeting opened up good prospects for extending mutually profitable cooperation, including in the trade and economic field, Vladislav Malkevich, co-chairman of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, president of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said at the council's plenary session today.

The United States has taken several steps lately to clear the impediments to boosting trade between the two countries. However, despite some positive shifts, business ties between the USSR and the United States

remain an area of untapped possibilities. Neither the scopes, the structure, nor practical forms of economic cooperation can satisfy both sides.

Trade legislation continues to be in force in the United States, which ties the granting of most-favoured-nation trade status to the Soviet Union to political demands. As a result, discriminating tariffs are slapped on the majority of Soviet commodities. In such circumstances, one can hardly hope for passing over to truly large-scale and long-term cooperation.

A sizeable imbalance in two-way trade is still the cause of concern for the Soviet side, although much here depends also on its own efforts to enhance the competitiveness of Soviet-made goods. New forms of cooperation with American partners, among them buy-back deals, shared production and joint business ventures can serve as an effective way of solving the problem.

The reform of the foreign economic ties system, being enacted in the USSR, opens up ample opportunities. Twenty six branch ministries and 83 enterprises have entered the world market even today.

In the next few years we are to lay down the foundation of a fundamentally new structure of Soviet-U.S. business and scientific-technical ties. It should be based both on long-term trade agreements and the network of joint enterprises, which is being formed. We are ready to conduct extensive consultations of the two countries' businessmen, scientists and lawyers to make the terms for the activity of joint ventures mutually profitable and simultaneously attractive for our partners.

Zholkver on Possible Trade

LD132230 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1509 GMT 13 Apr 88

[From "the World Today" program, presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] An example of normal international cooperation which one could mention is the latest, the 11th, annual session of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council [ASTEC], now being held in Moscow. However, this time it was not an entirely usual annual meeting. Never before have so many U.S. businessmen—some 500—come to Moscow at the same time. On the other hand, taking part in the work of the council this time, on the Soviet side, are the directors of a whole range of enterprises, research institutes, and those who are to go out directly into the external market.

I remind you that the leaders of the ASTEC were received by Comrade Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who declared the stability of the course adopted by our country aimed at developed mutually advantageous cooperation with other states, including the United States. The U.S. participants in the session are noting that despite the continuing difficulties in trade between our countries, a trend has recently been beating a way toward livening it up, primarily by using new forms of trade and economic ties. Two joint enterprises have been set up with U.S. firms. Another 50 such projects are in the discussion stage.

It is remarkable that the leaders of the largest U.S. concerns are expressing themselves in favor of expanding business cooperation with the Soviet Union. They include the famous Boeing. Our special correspondent Tengiz Sukhanishvili was able to visit for the first time the Boeing works in Seattle.

Boeing's company president, Bob Walsh, recalls that Boeing is one of the biggest aircraft building firms in the world. Americans, he says, like Soviet people and want lasting peace and mutual understanding. The changes taking place in relations between our countries are providing the possibility to do today what would not have been possible even to dream about in the recent past. New possibilities are opening up for contacts in the area of trade, culture, medicine, and sport. A fine atmosphere is being created for cooperation and it must definitely be maintained.

Well, I think one can only concur with such a wish.

To be sure—I'm not saying this to spite Mr President—we shall note that precisely today a report has come in from New York to the effect that on the order of the Federal Aviation Agency all Boeing-747 passenger airliners will soon have to undergo special technical examinations, since numerous complaints have been received from foreign airlines about fuel leaks that could lead to a fire on board the airliners.

Chernyshev on Destabilizing Effect of SDI

LD132203 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev

In an article published in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, U.S. Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci asserts that the SDI is to have a stabilising effect on the nuclear balance and will make more real the prospect of deep cuts in strategic arms.

The constant repetition of this thesis by SDI advocates causes perplexity, to say the least. It became known recently from a publication in THE WASHINGTON POST that the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff recommend the administration to direct the work on this programme at the deployment of the ABM system for the protection of vitally important military facilities of the United States. The newspaper stressed that in working out that recommendation, the strategic and political aspects as well as the importance of the deployment of such a system for the process of arms limitation and reduction were taken into consideration in a slight degree. What was taken

into account first of all was the degree to which the ABM system will ensure the achievement of victory, or, at least, will prevent a defeat in a nuclear war. Thus the efforts of "Star Warriors" are aimed at the ensurance of the possibility of breaking out of a nuclear "deadlock" and not at the strengthening of stability.

In reality, the deployment of the SDI and even a threat of such a deployment would lead to a sharp disruption of a stability of the international situation. There is no need to be an expert in military strategy to realise this. It is enough just to have common sense. If, given nuclear balance between the two powers, one side adds a new component to a strategic equation, can then a balance be preserved? It is absolutely obvious that it cannot. Moreover the matters are complicated by the fact that the effectiveness of the new component—a large-scale ABM system—is unknown to the opposite side, and even to those who deploy such a system as its efficiency can only be verified during a real nuclear missile strike. Hence the opposing side should consider the worst consequences and, guided precisely by such considerations, should build up and upgrade its strategic offensive forces to compensate for the existence of the ABM, to restore a strategic balance. Can the prospect for deep cuts in strategic arms become more real in such conditions? One would think that to count on this runs counter to elementary logic.

There exists close relationship between strategic offensive and defensive arms. Effective measures for the limitation of ABM systems are a substantial factor in arresting the race in strategic offensive arms and are called upon to lessen the danger of an outbreak of war with the use of nucelar arms. The disruption, the ignoring of this relationship invariably leads to opposite results. It is also important to bear in mind the fact that this relationship is of an intransient, universal character, for it does not lessen, does not disappear when an opportunity is offered to create more perfect and effective ABM systems. Hence it follows that under any circumstances, any time, the refusal to take into consideration this interdependence between offensive and defensive systems would invariably lead to the violation of stability.

The Soviet assessment of the impact of the SDI on strategic stability is shared by prominent politicians and public leaders, military experts and scientists all over the world, including the United States. They declare that the implementation of the SDI programme will lead to the aggravation of an international situation, to a dangerous destabilisation of the situation in the world, will make it more explosive.

The attempts to "substantiate" the positive role of the SDI now that broad opportunities opened for the elimination of nuclear armaments and that the Soviet Union and the United States jointly made an initial step in this direction seem to be unacceptable in the extreme and contradicting the prospect for the advance to true strategic stability and common security for all nations.

U.S. Senate Chemical Weapons Discussion Viewed

LD131323 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—"The stockpiling of chemical weapons involves danger for people and the natural environment. This follows from a discussion which is under way at the Senate Committee on Armed Services of U.S. Congress in connection with leakages into the atmosphere of toxic agents from some 1,000 chemical charges stockpiled in the U.S. arsenals", Lieutenant General Anatoliy Kuntsevich, deputy head of the chemical forces of the USSR Ministry of Defense, said today in an interview with the TASS diplomatic correspondent.

Judging by reports from Washington, participants in the sitting of the Senate committee held Tuesday expressed concern over the existing situation. Specifically, they discussed a proposal to the effect that the chemical charges from which toxic agents are leaking be placed in costly air-tight containers. According to Senator John Glenn, this is a serious problem, and it will not vanish all by itself. It will only get more serious with time.

Commenting on this report, General Kuntsevich emphasized that the problem that was being discussed at the Senate committee should stimulate the American side to taking a more active and constructive part in the preparation for signing in Geneva of a convention on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons, especially in view of the fact that reports had come from the U.S. on more than one occasion on the death of people and animals close to the depots where chemical weapons are kept in Dugway, Rocky Mount, and so on.

"The public should resolutely voice its opinion on this problem. It is the public that is capable of influencing the U.S. Administration and forcing Washington to adopt a decision on the elimination of the stockpiles of chemical weapons. By the way, the population of West Germany on whose territory a large amount of chemical charges are stockpiled is facing the same proproblem. The elimination of chemical weapons is a fundamental problem of today, and the time has come to resolve it without delay".

Foreign Policy Consultations End in Washington

LD132047 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1630 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Washington, 13 Apr (TASS)—Soviet-U.S. consultations on foreign policy planning ended here. The group of representatives from the U.S. State Department was headed by R. Solomon, director of the Foreign Policy

Planning Office, the group of representatives of the USSR Foreign Ministry by L.I. Mendelevich, member of the Collegium, chief of the Directorate for Assessments and Planning.

During the consultations there was an indepth exchange of views on a wide range of questions connected with long-term prospects for the development of international events in the area of disarmament, international security, world economic relations, and regional problems.

L.I. Mendelevich and Yu.V. Dubinin, USSR ambassador to the United States, were received for a conversation by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. Conversations were also held with Under Secretaries of State M. Armacost, A. Wallis, and R. Williamson.

The Soviet representatives had meetings with U.S. scientists engaged in key international military-political and economic problems.

China

Foreign Ministry Congratulates Qian Qichen

LD131531 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR has sent a congratulatory message to the foreign minister of the Chinese People's Republic, Qian Qichen, on the occasion of his appointment to this post.

Li Peng Addresses Beijing News Conference

LD132329 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 13 Apr 88

["Press Conference in Beijing"—TASS headline]

[Text] Beijing April 13 TASS—By TASS correspondent Grigoriy Arslanokzoleg Mastryukov [patronimic as received] and Vyacheslav Tomilin:

The difficulties and problems cropping up in carrying out the reforms in China can be resolved, said Li Peng, member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, premier of the PRC State Council. He was addressing (?press) a conference held here today on the occasion of the closing of the session of the National People's Congress. The reforms have been a success on the whole, substantive results have been achieved. The government will further carry on the policy of reform and broadening relations with the rest of the world and make efforts to stabilize the economic situation in the country.

The premier of the PRC State Council stressed in particular that China welcomes the joint Soviet-Afghan statement on a political settlement of the Afghan issue.

Touching upon the question of his relations with Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Li Peng noted: Some foreign newspapers are expressing the view that Zhao Ziyang (?advocates) reform and open policy, while I favour a stabilization of the economy. In claiming that they counterpose these two notions. [sentence as received] But in real fact this is a misunderstanding. These two notions are part and parcel of a single whole. Reform and open policy contribute to a stable and steady economic growth, which, in its turn, creates conditions for accelerating reform and open policy." [quotation marks as received] Zhao Ziyang was the first to declare for stabilizing the economy and maintaining a steady and stable growth, the premier said.

Taking part in the press conference were Yao Yilin, member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, vice premier of the PRC State Council, Tian Jiyun and Wu Xueqian, members of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, vice premiers. Yao Yilin pointed to a number of objective factors predetermining the need for increasing prices in the years to come. This is (?necessitated) by the development of agriculture, in the first place ensuring an increase in grain crop. China must produce foods for a population of 1,000 million. To this end it is necessary to provide (?incentives) for the production activeness of the peasants. According to Yao Yilin, the Chinese Government will make efforts to contain the annual growth of prices within the limit of ten per cent.

National People's Assembly Session on Reform

LD132346 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Apr 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast; V. Kulikov video report]

[Excerpt] The first session of the National People's Assembly of the seventh convocation ended in Beijing today. Here is Viktor Kulikov:

[Kulikov] One is struck by the large range of questions the session raised and on which it made decisions. First, a number of laws were passed, as well as amendments to the country's constitution designed to play an active role in speeding up reform in China. The rights of nationally owned enterprises are being expanded. The activities of companies based on Chinese and foreign cooperation are being stepped up. A number of statutes expand the possibilities of the private economy. The cadre system will be subjected to serious changes. Reform of the state machinery has started.

The session also touched on a number of international questions. Speaking about Soviet-Chinese relations, the premier of the State Council noted that the normalization of these relations meets the aspirations and interests of our countries.

Now, a few personal impressions of the National People's Assembly: Recently I had to cover the work of the 13th Chinese Communist Party Congress, which took place here, too, in the Great Hall of the People. Comparing these two important political events in the life of China, one concludes that the session of the National People's Assembly was a logical continuation of the congress. If the congress was called a congress of reform, then the session can also be described as a session of reform. It laid the legal foundations for the ideas and decisions put forward at the congress.

One more feature: The session was open in nature. We foreign journalists were able to attend not only plenary meetings but also witnessed sometimes stormy discussions in sections. We witnessed how the deputies, while not concealing shortcomings, while castigating these shortcomings, spoke of problems that are very important for the country: about price rises, corruption, and other unhealthy phenomena. [passage omitted]

Mulatov Comments on Shared Foreign Policy Views
OW130823 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 8 Apr 88

[Mulatov commentary: "Views of Moscow and Beijing on Various Issues"]

[Text] A news conference given by Chinese Foreign Ministry officials during the Chinese National People's Congress session this week has been a focus of attention by observers. At this news conference Comrade Wu Xueqian explained a series of major issues in China's foreign policy in the eighties. The Chinese foreign minister said: China has made major readjustments in its foreign policy with a view to ensuring a prolonged peaceful international environment. The Chinese leadership believes that at present the factors for peace are greater than those for war. In this connection, our station observer Mulatov writes the following commentary: Views of Moscow and Beijing on Various Issues.

As was disclosed at the recent news conference in Beijing, the two socialist giants have moved closer in their principled stand on the major issue of war and peace following China's foreign policy readjustments. Both the Soviet Union and China believe that global war can be avoided, and they have based their stand on the necessity of stopping and dismantling the machinery of the nuclear race. Both countries realize that the United States and the Soviet Union, as the two biggest nuclear powers, shoulder special responsibility for nuclear disarmament. The Soviet Union appreciates China's support for the Soviet-U.S. INF Treaty, as well as its explicit concern for the arrangements to reach an agreement between Moscow and Washington on reducing their strategic offensive weapons by 50 percent.

Dear listeners, as you know, the Soviet side does not set any obstacle to the agreement to be reached at the next round of Soviet-U.S. summitry. Both socialist giants agree that at present, peace factors are greater than war factors. Obviously both the Soviet Union and China hope that the ratio between positive and negative factors in the world political arena will be helpful for the forces for peace. The new political thinking advocated by the Soviet Union has opened up new vistas not only for Soviet-U.S. dialogue but also for the establishment of a general international security system. This political thinking refutes the view that regards the Soviet Union and the United States as the dominant forces in world affairs, and the Soviet Union as a (?monopolist) of new political ideas. The socialist countries in all continents, as well as India and other nonaligned countries, have made great efforts to solve problems in the world without violence and nuclear arms. The Soviet people believe that China will make increasingly larger contributions to building a nuclear free world.

Education Delegation Visits Latvia, Georgia
OW130909 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Dear friends, in a recent broadcast of this station, we mentioned the conference of the working group for Soviet-Chinese educational cooperation—a conference which took place in Moscow last month. During that conference, a supplementary plan for the Soviet-Chinese Educational Cooperation Plan was signed. The plan stipulates that the two countries' educational contacts will be broadened substantially.

During its sojourn in the USSR, the Chinese delegation visited two union republics: Latvia and Georgia. The Chinese guests visited seven schools, held talks with the ministers of education of these two republics, and had meetings with teachers and students of schools of higher education. During an interview with station reporter Shaposnikov, Comrade Zhu Kaixuan, head of the Chinese delegation and vice minister in charge of the PRC State Education Commission, made a brief statement on his impression of the visit to the two republics. Comrade Zhu's statement follows:

[Begin recording] The 5-day visit was short but fruitful. My impressions are as the following:

First, the people of the Latvian and Georgian Republics in the USSR, a multinational country, have a long history. They share an outstanding cultural and educational tradition. Historically Latvia and Georgia are scientifically and technologically developed republics.

Second, the two republics attach great importance to education and have plans for educational development. I think their advanced education is of high quality, especially at the two universities I visited.

Third, I am deeply impressed by the profound friendship for China demonstrated by the people and education workers in the capitals of these two republics. All those who studied in Moscow with Chinese students there

during the fifties have fond memories of their Chinese friends. This reminds me that not only Chinese students who studied in the USSR during the fifties, but also people like myself who had the chance to work with Soviet experts and learn from them during the fifties, all cherish fond memories of friendships with Soviet comrades, even though we did not study in the USSR. This shows that there is a profound friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples and education workers.

Almost all universities we visited expressed their hope of establishing intercollegiate relations with Chinese universities and exchanging students and scholars with them. Since I head the Chinese committee of the group in charge of Sino-Soviet educational cooperation, I am duty-bound to inform Chinese education workers of this situation. I hope my visit can promote cooperation and exchanges between the two countries. I have also told comrades [words indistinct] of what I saw today. This is what impressed me most.

We are also happy to see that the many Chinese students in the two republics are very well cared for. Similarly, we will also take proper care of Soviet students in China so that they can learn what is useful to them and serve their fatherland. [end recording]

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Demichev Receives Envoy From New Zealand

LD091452 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 9 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 9 TASS—New Zealand's Ambassador to the USSR John George McArthur has handed in his credentials in the Kremlin to Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

After the ceremony and an exchange of speeches, Petr Demichev and John George McArthur held a friendly conversation.

Medvedev Meets With Lao Ambassador

LD080823 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 7 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 7 TASS—V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received today member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, Ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the USSR Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun in connection with his forthcoming return home. A warm friendly conversation was held in which the steady development (?and deepening) of ties between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Soviet-Laotian relations was noted with gratification.

Near East & South Asia

Afghan-Pakistan Accords Signed in Geneva 14 Apr

Perfilyev on 'Guarantor' Agreements

PM131539 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 88 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kuvshinnikov report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] Documents on a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan will be signed in Geneva at 1400 local time Thursday, April 14, after 6 years of talks.

V. Perfilyev, deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, told journalists that the documents would be signed by Foreign Minister Wakil for the Afghan side and by Noorani, minister of state for foreign affairs, for the Pakistani side. As for the documents to be signed by the USSR and the United States, they will be signed by Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze and Secretary of State G. Shultz.

The U.S. and Soviet representatives will sign the declaration on international guarantees, in which the USSR and the United States will pledge to rigorously refrain from interfering in any way in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and Pakistan and to respect the pledges contained in the agreements between the two countries. Furthermore, the Soviet and U.S. sides, as guarantor-states, will reaffirm the agreement on interlinkage [vzaimosvyaz]. This sets forth the principles of international law on which the political settlement will be based. Appended to the agreement is a memorandum of understanding setting up a mechanism for monitoring the settlement under the auspices of the UN secretary general.

Yakovlev Sees Shevardnadze Off

LD131823 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1753 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] [No dateline as received] E.A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, left Moscow today for Geneva, for the signing of agreements on a political settlement around Afghanistan.

He was seen off at the airport by: A.N. Yakovlev, CPSU Central Committee secretary and Politburo member; Yu.M. Vorontsov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

Among the party seeing him off was F. Pianca, ambassador of Switzerland to the USSR.

Shevardnadze Arrival Statement

LD132355 Moscow TASS in English 2332 GMT 13 Apr 88

["Urgent—Shevardnadze's Statement in Geneva"—TASS headline]

[Text] Geneva April 14 TASS—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the Soviet Union, arrived in Geneva today for signing agreements on a political settlement around Afghanistan.

At the airport, he was welcomed by representatives of the cantonal and city authorities.

The welcoming party also included Viktor Komplektov, Soviet deputy foreign minister, Zoya Novozhilova, Soviet ambassador to Switzerland, Yevgeniy Makeyev, Soviet ambassador to the U.N. office and other international organisations in Geneva, and leaders of a number of Soviet delegations.

Upon arrival, Shevardnadze made the following statement:

"The Soviet delegation has arrived in Geneva to sign, together with representatives of the Republic of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the United States, agreements providing an international legal basis for a political settlement around Afghanistan.

"The significance of these acts and this moment is difficult to overestimate.

"They give hope that a long-awaited peace will come to the Afghan land quite soon, that that country will be able to build its life the way it chooses, without outside interference, on the basis of national reconciliation.

"The removal of the last obstacles to this goal, as General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and Afghan President Najibullah said in a joint statement recently, has become possible due to a constructive collective participation of all sides concerned.

"Of course, we agree with those who regard the Geneva agreements as the first example of a peaceful solution of regional conflicts on the basis of principles of new political thinking.

"Those who regard this achievement in the context of an expanding East-West dialogue, which has already been marked by the signing of a treaty banning intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, are right too.

"It means the consolidation of the foundations of universal security, a step toward a world in which nonmilitary, non-power methods of solving conflict situations will become a norm and a rule of interstate relations.

"The signing of the Geneva agreements on Afghanistan is a triumph of the idea of the United Nations and proves the efficiency of mechanisms of restoring and maintaining peace at the disposal of the U.N. secretary general and his personal representatives.

"We would like to express special gratitude to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Mr. Diego Cordovez.

"Availing myself of this occasion, I want to say that Geneva is having an hour of triumph with us too. The signing of the agreements on Afghanistan is an act of tremendous significance even for Geneva which is accustomed to big international events.

"I thank Geneva, the city and cantonal authorities, the Government of Switzerland and its people, and wish peace and well-being to all."

Shevardnadze, Noorani Meet

LD141046 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Geneva April 14 TASS—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who had arrived in Geneva to sign agreements on a political settlement of the Afghanistan situation, met with Zain Noorani, Pakistani minister of state for foreign affairs, today.

Satisfaction with the finalization of the elaboration of agreements, which became the result of years-long efforts of the parties concerned with a view to establishing lasting peace in South and South West Asia and to eliminating the complex regional military-political conflict, was expressed during the meeting.

It was pointed out that the completion of the Geneva process opened up good opportunities for Afghan refugees to return home as soon as possible. Eduard Shevardnadze emphasized the need for full and strict observance of the provisions of the Geneva agreements of all the parties.

When considering matters concerning bilateral relations the sides agreed that the Soviet Union and Pakistan had good opportunities for the development of relations in the political and other fields.

Shevardnadze Meets With Wakil

LD141120 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Geneva April 14 TASS—Today Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, who arrived in Geneva to sign agreements on a political settlement of

the Afghanistan situation, met 'Abdul Wakil, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Afghan foreign minister.

The sides summed up the results of the Geneva diplomatic process and expressed mutual satisfaction with the coming signing of agreements. It was noted that the success at Geneva was, to a considerable extent, a result of persistent and consistent efforts by the Soviet Union and Afghanistan and a flexible and constructive approach of the Soviet and Afghan sides to overcoming obstacles raised in the way of ending the talks.

The sides discussed prospects for developing further relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Afghanistan under new conditions caused by the understandings reached in Geneva. In this context they pointed to special importance of the joint Soviet-Afghan statement adopted in Tashkent by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President Najibullah of the Afghan Republic.

The ministers stated that as the national reconciliation policy progresses in Afghanistan, the task of developing and expanding the intra-Afghan dialogue, reaching of a nation-wide agreement, setting-up of executive and legislative bodies in the country on a representative basis are coming to the fore.

The sides confirmed the viewpoint that all domestic aspects of the Afghan settlement can and should be settled only by Afghans themselves. They also examined some international issues.

The meeting was held in a friendly and comradely atmosphere.

Shultz Leaves for Geneva

LD140405 Moscow TASS in English 0402 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Washington April 14 TASS—U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left Washington for Geneva on Wednesday for the signing of an agreement on the political settlement around Afghanistan. He will attend a signing ceremony on the instructions of U.S. President Reagan.

On Monday President Reagan said in a short statement for the press that the USA will "join the Soviet Union as a guarantor of the Geneva instruments." On the same day the U.S. state secretary said that Washington retained the right to continue supplies to its friends in Afghanistan when it saw it necessary.

Shultz Arrives in Geneva

LD141117 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Geneva April 14 TASS—U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Geneva today for the signing of the agreements on the political settlement around Afghanistan.

Accords Signed

LD141320 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Geneva April 14 TASS—Geneva accords on a political settlement relating to Afghanistan were signed at a ceremony in the Palace of Nations here today.

The documents include a bilateral agreement between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the principles of mutual relations, in particular on non-interference and non-intervention, a declaration on international guarantees, a bilateral agreement between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the voluntary return of refugees, and an agreement on the interrelationships for the settlement of the situation relating to Afghanistan.

In the presence of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and his personal envoy Diego Cordovez, 'Abdul Wakil, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and foreign minister of Afghanistan, and Zain Noorani, Pakistani minister of state for foreign affairs, signed the agreement on the principles of mutual relations, in particular on non-interference and non-intervention, as well as the agreement on the voluntary return of refugees and the agreement on the interrelationships for the settlement of the situation relating to Afghanistan.

Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz signed the declaration on international guarantees and the agreement on the interrelationships for the settlement of the situation relating to Afghanistan.

The completion of the diplomatic process connected with the political settlement regarding Afghanistan creates favorable prerequisites for furthering national reconciliation policy in that country and launching broad inter Afghan dialogue for the purpose of putting an end to bloodletting and achieving peace on Afghan soil.

The attainment of a political settlement of the situation relating to Afghanistan is also an important breakthrough to defusing regional conflicts and a concrete manifestation of new thinking in world politics.

The signature of the agreements generated a tremendous interest on the part of the Swiss and world press.

More on Accord Contents

AU141143 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Louis Nevin report]

[Text] Geneva, April 14 (AFP)—Pakistan and Afghanistan formally signed a U.S. and Soviet-guaranteed accord here Thursday that will lead to a pull-out of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan within a maximum of nine months from May 15.

The long-awaited accord, reached after six years of tough bargaining, was signed by Pakistani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Zain Noorani, Afghan Foreign Minister 'Abdul Wakil, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The Soviet Union agreed to withdraw half of its estimated 115,000 troops from Afghanistan by August 15. The phased pull-out is to be completed within nine months from May 15.

The Geneva accord is not a peace treaty, diplomats here stressed.

It has been rejected by the Afghan rebels and both the United States and the Soviet Union are to continue providing arms to their respective sides in the nine-year conflict that has left well over one million dead, including an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 Soviet troops.

The four signatories of the accord also agreed that to achieve the aim of a political settlement there will be as from May 15 "no interference and intervention in any form" in the affairs of Afghanistan and Pakistan, the main contracting parties.

A separate instrument, signed only by Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze, states that the United States and the Soviet Union "undertake to invariably refrain from any form of interference" in Afghan and Pakistani affairs.

The superpowers also "urge all states to act likewise" and express support for Islamabad and Kabul's decision to conclude "a negotiated political settlement designed to normalize relations and promote good-neighborliness" between the two nations.

Under the terms of a document signed only by Pakistan and Afghanistan, but guaranteed by Washington and Moscow, the two countries vowed to respect each others' "sovereignty, territorial integrity, national unity, security and nonalignment."

They pledged to "refrain from the threat or use of force ... so as not to violate the boundaries of each other, disrupt the political, social or economic order of the other party or to overthow or change the political system of the other."

Islamabad and Kabul committed themselves to prevent their territory being used for the "training, equipping, financing and recruitment of mercenaries from whatever origin" and to "deny facilities ... for the transit of such mercenaries."

Another instrument signed only by Afghanistan and Pakistan provides for the orderly return to their homeland of the estimated three million Afghan refugees currently in Pakistan.

Kabul pledged to take steps to ensure the refugees' "return in freedom," their free choice of domicile, their right to work and adequate living conditions, their freedom of religion and their "right to participate on an equal basis in the civic affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan."

Meanwhile, Pakistan agreed to provide "within its possibilities" all necessary assistance to the repatriation process. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will also help the repatriation of refugees from Pakistan. The accord makes no mention however of the estimated two million Afghan refugees in Iran. It states that for a period of 18 months starting on May 15, joint commissions will be set up to organize and supervise the repatriation process. The commissions will determine frontier crossing points and establish necessary transit points.

On the issue of violations of the Geneva accord, the four parties agreed that "prompt and satisfactory" solutions will be worked out by Afghan and Pakistani representatives, who will meet whenever required. The meetings will be attended by a representative of U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

A senior U.N. military officer will be stationed in the area as head of two headquarters units, one in Kabul and the other in Islamabad. Each unit will comprise five officers and civilian staff. The units will form inspection teams that will check on the ground any violations of the accord. If necessary, up to 40 additional U.N. officers will be deployed. The U.N. personnel will be stationed in the area within 20 days before May 15 and the cost of the U.N operations will be borne by Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Comment on Accords

PM140921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 88 Second Edition p 5

["Viewpoint" by Pavel Demchenko: "Success for Realism"]

[Text] There is every reason to say that we have waited a long time for this day, the day when documents on a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan are finally to be signed. We now have a date—Thursday, 14 April—and a place—the Geneva Palais des Nations.

The conflict in Afghanistan has been agonizingly long; it is one of the world's most serious and painful conflicts, and it has echoed with pain and tragedy in many Soviet families, too. The Afghan-Pakistani talks have been in progress for an extremely long time now—6 years—and have been distinguished by diplomatic peculiarities: The delegations have been in separate rooms and Diego Cordovez, representative of the UN secretary general, has gone back and forth between them. This has served to complicate the achievement of the goal, but it was not the main factor. And perhaps there is no point now in recalling details which were such a recent source of irritation. After all, the main task has been achieved, even though barricades were being built in its way literally until the very last day: Overcoming—I will not fight shy of the word—enormous obstacles, the sides have worked out agreements and all that remains to be done now is to sign them. We are seeing a success for realism and reason.

The political aspect of the question can be briefly explained as follows: The termination of outside interference in Afghan affairs opens the way to the withdrawal of Soviet troops. We have already announced the exact date when this operation will begin—15 May—and a timetable and deadline.

Remember that the question of withdrawing the troops was put on a real footing back at the 27th CPSU Congress. This reflected the Soviet leadership's new political thinking and a new view of the modern world. Moreover, this decision is seen as a continuation of the traditional policy of good-neighborliness with Afghanistan, which has its roots in the early years of Soviet power. It is natural that this policy should be continued: We are bound to Afghanistan and the Afghan people by something more than our 2,000-km common border. It is gratifying that the Afghan leaders are also committed to this policy and regard it as useful to their country.

As far as our present policy is concerned, I would like to point out that the decision was taken by the Soviet Union in light of the changed situation in Afghanistan and in the international arena as a whole. The consistently implemented policy of national reconciliation has created the platform for compromise with opposition forces and will ultimately lead to internal agreement. I am also thinking of the new stage in the developing Soviet-American dialogue. This is apparent in the fact that both our countries are acting as guarantors of the Afghan-Pakistani agreements and that our foreign ministers will be putting their signatures to the documents. This in itself will surely be an important contribution to Soviet-American relations.

We will ask one question, however: Does the successful conclusion of the Geneva talks mean that peace will at last prevail on Afghan soil? I think that it is too early to reach this conclusion. Despite the fact that they are split, the so-called "Peshawar Seven," which have outside support, still persist in rejecting the agreement and impeding the formation of a coalition government through political dialogue in Kabul. All this naturally complicates the restoration of peace and harmony, but I am sure that the agreement has opened up the right path toward this. Now the Afghan people can decide on their own government and their own future without outside pressure.

East Jerusalem 'Could Be Discussed Separately'

TA132010 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1630 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Moscow and his talks with Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze aroused a lot of interest in Western media and the Arab world. According to publications appearing in recent days, there are those who regard the Soviet position as expressed in the talks as a deviation from our original position on a Middle East settlement. Our commentator [name indistinct] writes that the enemies of the Soviet state usually prefer to read between the lines and not what is actually said. This is the case here as well. Commentators in the West and in the Middle East for some reason ignore the central element in the remarks by Gorbachev and Shevardnadze: the reaffirmation of the Palestinians' inalienable right to self-determination, which is no less than that of the Israeli people.

[Words indistinct] Mikhail Gorbachev's remarks that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is one of the priorities of the Soviet leadership's foreign policy. On the other hand, there has already been a lot of speculation by the West on other aspects. First and foremost, stress is placed on Mikhail Gorbachev's remarks that a settlement in the Middle East will be based on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories occupied in 1967 in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights. Here they point out that the Soviet leader did not refer to East Jerusalem, and from this they reach the conclusion that the Soviet Union is making a concession to the Shamir government.

Presumably the question of Jerusalem, declared by the Israeli Government as the eternal capital after the eastern sector was annexed, is one of the most complex issues in the framework of a Middle East settlement. But Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out that the Soviet Union is demanding that the Golan Heights, which was also annexed to Israel, be returned. That is, our country does not recognize annexations. On the other hand, the Soviet Union is demanding to work out international guarantees for the holy places in Jerusalem, to permit freedom of worship by all faiths. Against this background, it is certainly feasible that the question of East Jerusalem could be discussed separately from other issues connected to the settlement.

Another item in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech, which commentators in the West dealt with extensively, are his remarks on the Palestinian people as partners in any negotiations on peace. The Soviet leader did not deal specifically with the PLO, and from this the conclusion is reached in the West that our country no longer insists on the participation of this organization in the international conference on a basis of equality. They infer that we agree that the Palestinians will be represented by independent people who are not members of the PLO. Is this the case? It was pointed out that Foreign Minister Shevardnadze spoke specifically in his talk with 'Arafat about the participation of the PLO, pointing out that this approach is the only way to assure peace and security in the Middle East.

In the light of everything said above, it cannot be concluded that the Soviet Union clings to one formula forever and is not prepared to change it under any circumstances. On the other hand, the Arabs themselves must determine what their interest is in the national arena. The principle of the Soviet approach is not to impede decisions to compromise. In fact, it consistently supports all steps taken in the direction of peace and a just solution of the Palestinian problem. The Soviet Union does not object to a debate, to discussions on a settlement, to the search for various ways to achieve peace in the region. We also do not oppose interim arrangements, or arrangements in stages, but only if they are decided on within the framework of an international conference and while taking into account the final goal. A lot here depends on the Soviet Union and the United States.

Our country proves, and talks between Soviet leaders and the PLO leader reaffirm, that our position is based on the principle of realism, deep thought, and various opinions and interests of all the pertinent sides. Keeping interests balanced is one of the most important elements in our foreign policy.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Demichev Receives Mozambican Assembly Group

LD112210 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Apr 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Demichev today received in the Kremlin a delegation from the Mozambican People's Assembly, headed by (?Shambuka), member of its permanent commission. In a conversation, which passed in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, issues connected with the situation in the world and with the state and development of Soviet-Mozambican relations, including parliamentary ties, were discussed.

Mali Party Congress Ends; Delegation Departs

PM121307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 88 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Congress Ends"]

[Text] Bamako, 1 Apr—The immutability of the course pursued by the Mali People's Democratic Union [UDPM] aimed at consolidating national sovereignty and creating an independent planned economy in Mali was confirmed by the Mali ruling party's third congress which ended here Thursday [31 March]. Delegations from African, Asian, European, and Latin American countries, including a CPSU delegation headed by A.P. Nochevkin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Odessa Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, participated in its work.

The party's attention must focus on the solution of complex problems of national building, primarily via the utmost utilization of the country's own resources, Moussa Traore, UDMP general secretary and president of the Republic of Mali, declared at the closing of the congress.

Tasks in the sphere of party building and political education of cadres were set.

The delegates elected a new National Council, the UDPM's supreme organ between congresses, and a new Central Executive Bureau of the party. President of the Republic M. Traore was reelected general secretary of the UDPM.

Prior to its departure from Bamako, the CPSU delegation was received by Boubakar Diallo, newly elected deputy general secretary of the UDPM. On behalf of M. Traore, general secretary of the UDPM and president of the republic, B. Diallo expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for their selfless assistance and support for Mali.

The CPSU delegation departed Bamako today.

East Europe

CSSR's Husak Continues Uzbekistan Visit

Tour 'Presents Opportunity'

LD131538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] The large-scale transformations in the Soviet and Czechoslovak national economies are presenting a good opportunity for the further expansion and strengthening of economic ties between Czechoslovakia and the Uzbek SSR. This was noted today during a conversation between Gustav Husak, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and CSSR president, and Comrade Nishanov, Communist Party of Uzbekistan first secretary. Husak was informed about the course of restructuring in the

republic, the accomplishment of tasks for improving the economic mechanism and democratizing life in society. Husak visited a factory producing arts and crafts articles and went to the Limonari Kolkhoz in the Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon of Tashkent Oblast.

On behalf of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a dinner was given in honor of the guest. The Czechoslovak president laid flowers at the monument to Lenin and a wreath was placed at the Tomb of the Unknown Solider.

Presidium Hosts Dinner

LD132106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] The Uzbek Republic Supreme Soviet Presidium held a festive dinner this evening in Tashkent in honor of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and president of the republic, who is on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

Pulat Khabibullayev, chairman of the Uzbek Republic Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his speech that the people of the Soviet Union knew and highly valued Gustav Husak as an undaunted revolutionary, an outstanding party and state figure, an active figure in the international communist and workers' movement, and a courageous fighter for the happiness of the people and lasting peace, a convinced internationalist and a loyal and proven friend of the Soviet Union. He continued to stress that the working people of Uzbekistan show a deep interest in the changes in fraternal Czechoslovakia, which has entered a new and significant stage in building socialism, the period of restructuring, enhancing democracy, and improving the forms of public life. He wished the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the working people great success in dealing with their topical problems and in implementing the ambitious changes in the interests of socialism.

Replying at the dinner, Gustav Husak noted that Czechoslovakia sees the all-round restructuring of socialist society in the Soviet Union as a source of lessons, a living inspiration and a great moral and political encouragement for our efforts and our own actions. The current talks in Moscow, he stated, have been aimed at ensuring that mutual cooperation is elevated to a qualitatively new level, and acquires new dimensions and dynamism by making fuller use of the opportunities of the socialist social system. He voiced the conviction that his visit has strengthened the feelings of friendship and fraternity between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union which are today more firm and more comprehensive than at any previous time.

Tashkent Tour

LD132132 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Apr 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by M. Ganiyev]

[Text] Our correspondent reported from Tashkent today:

[Ganiyev] Comrade Husak and his entourage laid wreaths at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin monument in Tashkent.

Today also at the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee a meeting took place with the republic's leaders. The first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade Nishanov, briefed the Czechoslovak guests on the progress of restructuring in Uzbekistan.

After dinner, Comrade Husak and other officials drove through springtime Tashkent, saw the sights of the city, looked around the Lenin Palace of Friendship Among Peoples, and visited areas with newly-erected buildings and a kolkhoz. There were cordial meetings and friendly conversations everywhere.

At the Tashkent Artistic Products Factory the Czechoslovak guests were shown traditional ornaments of Uzbek houses as you see on the screen. The women workers briefed the guest about their affairs and about how customs and traditions, and ancient handicrafts are carefully preserved in Uzbekistan.

Tomorrow the president of Czechoslovakia will visit Samarkand, where he will familiarize himself with its monuments, ancient architecture, and today's affairs of the oblast's inhabitants.

Comrade Husak is being accompanied on his tour of Uzbekistan by Orlov, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman.

Messner Addresses Kremlin Luncheon 6 Apr

PM131119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 88 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report on 6 April Kremlin luncheon speech by Z.Messner, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Polish Council of Ministers chairman, under the general heading "In An Atmosphere of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] Our talks today are being held—as always—in an atmosphere of sincerity, frankness, mutual understanding, and respect, Z. Messner noted. These features truly characterize the modern and qualitatively new stage of Polish-Soviet cooperation.

I say this on behalf of the Polish leadership with all the more satisfaction as we are meeting at a time which symbolizes the traditions and present reality of our cooperation.

A historic turn in our relations was concluded 43 years ago in Moscow. We based our relations on the firmest of foundations created in the joint struggle against fascism under the slogan "For Your and Our Freedom."

In signing the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance at the time, our two countries were guided by the most important national, ideological, and international interests. Since then Poland and the Soviet Union have resolved to base their relations on the principles of alliance and partnership. The present stage of our fruitful and all-around collaboration reaffirms in practice the meaning and inviolability of these principles. Just 1 year ago—also in April—Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, our party and state leaders, signed a declaration in the Soviet capital on cooperation in the sphere of ideology, science, and culture. This defined new prospects for Polish-Soviet ties. It is gratifying that this document is already producing its first concrete results.

Our political collaboration has been stepped up in an unprecedented fashion. Intergovernmental contacts are lively and effective. There is fruitful cooperation between representatives of our countries' sociopolitical organizations and parliaments. The scale of mutually advantageous economic cooperation is growing all the time, creating a firm material basis for our contacts.

The new concept of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation for the next 15-20 years, which we are jointly developing, will be far-reaching. It stems from the need both to further improve the cooperation mechanism, and to make effective use of all the potential of our national economies to the benefit of both sides.

These actions coincided with the collective concept for the development of socialist economic integration, which we are jointly developing on the basis of the 43d CEMA session decisions.

Despite the undoubted achievements in this sphere a great deal still remains to be done. The consistent overcoming of the consequences of stagnation wherever they hamper development and in the mutual interest of our economic cooperation requires the development of new and effective tools and mechanisms for our activity. After all, we are talking about genuine, rather than formal, progress, the resolute deepening and acceleration of the process of organizing genuine ties in the sphere of production sharing, and the transition from exchanging to pooling potentials and efforts aimed at improving standards and boosting production for the benefit of our peoples.

The coincidence of the thrust of the transformations under way in our countries is a very favorable factor. They have in common an investment in modernity, efficient economic management methods, and the democratization of socioeconomic life.

These changes are profound and often radical in nature. That is why their implementation is naturally bound up with many difficulties and barriers.

Nonetheless, we must be guided in the economy by rational and wholly objective premises. We believe that only real parameters reflecting economic reality can form the basis of economic accountability [khozraschet]. We see the creation of the conditions under which this means of economic thinking will become the main criterion for all activity as one of the main goals of the reform initiated by the decisions of our party's ninth congress.

The consequences of the economic crisis of the early eighties and the period of "discriminatory measures" declared against our country by Western states are one of the most important barriers to Poland's development.

Today—despite a certain improvement—the West is trying to pursue a policy regarding Poland in which the signs of discrimination, often linked with attempts to interfere in our internal affairs, are clearly discernible.

The invariably equal and friendly nature of cooperation with the socialist countries, and primarily with the Soviet Union, is the basic principle of our economic policy, Z. Messner continued. Thanks to this nature of collaboration the assistance of our largest economic partner is becoming particularly valuable.

Polish-Soviet economic cooperation, and the prospects for it, are closely linked to the comprehensive concept of the international socialist division of labor within the CEMA framework. This promotes the strengthening of the entire socialist community.

The Russian word "perestroyka" enjoys enormous international popularity in the modern world. Great hopes are being pinned on it not only by the socialist countries, but by all progressive forces in the world. The reason for this is simple. After all, the transformations taking place are seen as a "revolutionary breakthrough toward the future and, at the same time, a return to enduring values that match the Leninist concept of socialism," as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in Belgrade. This nature of the transformations creates a guarantee that the socialist community will be strengthened and that its development will be accelerated for the benefit of mankind.

Poland is also resolutely and invariably striding down the road of socialist renewal. We are consistently developing democracy in sociopolitical life in line with the direction laid down by the 9th and 10th PZPR Congresses.

We fully realize there is only one fundamental condition for achieving our goals—peace and security on our planet. This indisputable truth is recognized, together with the socialist countries, by all realistically minded political circles in the world who correctly understand the essence of the new thinking.

The intensive Soviet-U.S. dialogue has a particular role to play in the many efforts made by the socialist countries to improve the international situation. The results of this dialogue induce hope in all mankind that disarmament will be achieved and that world peace—man's most valuable right and benefit—will be strengthened.

Poland welcomed with great satisfaction the conclusion of the first ever treaty leading to real disarmament—the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles.

We also express the hope that the Soviet-U.S. summit in Moscow will open the way to a world forever free of nuclear weapons and any mass destruction weaponry.

For its part, Poland will do everything possible to realize these lofty goals which unite working people around the world.

We resolutely support the Soviet concept of a comprehensive system of international peace and security and the regional initiatives by some of our alliance's countries. The latest Polish proposal in this sphere—the "Jaruzelski Plan"—has met with support from our friends and with interest in other countries. It is now the subject of numerous consultations. Its implementation would make it possible to give substance to the idea of a future secure "all-European home." Needless to say, issues relating to the continent are of particular interest to us.

The peace offensive of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community was reaffirmed at the recent Sofia session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee. Our defensive alliance has once again expressed its willingness to continue joint actions aimed at strengthening international peace and security and ensuring equal and mutually advantageous cooperation.

We are united in our desire to ensure that Polish-Soviet relations are a model for international cooperation. We are developing new forms of contacts in the sphere of culture and science, along with direct ties between cultural and scientific institutions and organizations, cultural figures, scientists, and artistes. Together with the creation of joint enterprises and the coordination of direct scientific and production ties between enterprises and organizations in both countries this makes it possible to develop direct personal ties more extensively. These are a substantive contribution to mutual understanding and friendship between our peoples.

This goal will also be served by the first Polish information and culture center, which will be opened in Moscow in the next few days.

In conclusion Z. Messner advocated the further fruitful development of the all-around cooperation and fraternal friendship that unites the two countries' peoples and parties.

West Europe

'Subversive Literature' Taken at Brest Border

LD141002 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 14 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS—Soviet customs officials at the Brest checkpoint have seized almost 500 anti-Soviet publications two British students attempted to smuggle across the border, a Soviet newspaper reported today.

The daily GUDOK said the students, identified as D. Warrowsmith and D. Dows, planned distributing the printed matter in Minsk and Moscow where they were travelling as "tourists".

The subversive literature had been supplied to them by a "charity" organization concerned about the alleged "suppression" of Soviet believers.

A Belgian national, identified by GUDOK as N. Bashkatoff, had a pile of leaflets and clippings from the bourgeois press with fabrications about the Chernobyl accident concealed in her luggage.

She also attempted "absent-mindedly" to leave behind in her train compartment a maliciously slanderous book called "MOSCOW QUADRILLE".

A tourist from West Germany was carrying dozens of copies of the "People on the March" pamphlet devoted to Soviet citizens of German nationality and urging them to emigrate to her country.

Some of the latest items of ideological contraband include video recordings of various sermons, karate lessons with a sadistic bent, pornography, and anti-Soviet films like "Rambo" or the James Bond "Afghan Series".

GUDOK said that such "missionaries" are deported from the USSR.

Yazov, Yefimov Hold Talks With Austria's Lichal

PM131326 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 88 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the USSR Defense Ministry"]

[Text] A meeting took place 12 April between Army General D.T. Yazov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR defense minister, and R. Lichal, Austrian federal minister of defense. In the course of the talk questions of mutual interest were discussed.

Taking part in the talk were:

—On the Soviet side, Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, USSR deputy defense minister; Colonel General V.N. Lobov, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; and other officials;

—On the Austrian side, H. Grubmayer, Austrian ambassador to the USSR; and General O. Tauschitz, general inspector of the Austrian Armed Forces.

Army Gen D.T. Yazov gave a dinner in honor of R. Lichal.

On the same day Austrian Federal Minister of Defense R. Lichal laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall. Army General V.M. Arkhipov, commander of the Moscow Military District, attended the wreath-laying ceremony.

R. Lichal visited an air unit at Kubinka, where he studied combat hardware and the life of the Soviet airmen. Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov met the Austrian guest and briefed him.

In the afternoon R. Lichal familiarized himself with the training facilities and organization of the training process at the M.V. Frunze Military Academy. He was briefed by Colonel General V.N. Konchits, chief of the academy.

Swedish Foreign Minister To Visit 17 Apr

LD132110 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—It was officially reported here today that Sweden's Foreign Minister Sten Andersson arrives in Moscow for a brief working visit on April 17.

Latin America & Caribbean

Nicaragua Defense Minister Urges Contra Meeting

LD131855 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Managua April 13 TASS—The Nicaraguan Government has denounced the attempts of the contras to disrupt ceasefire talks. Humberto Ortega, defense minister of Nicaragua, has sent a letter to Adolfo Calero, leader of the contras, in which he pointed out the need for urgently holding a meeting of representatives of the Nicaraguan Government and the contras leaders scheduled for April 15. He emphasized that its agenda could include problems that had not been resolved at sessions of special commissions of the two sides held in Sapoa.

Humberto Ortega expressed concern over the demand of the contras that the direct talks in Managua should be made dependent on a final solution of those problems by the commissions. They deal, among other things, with the regulation of the stay of counterrevolutionary groups in the areas of Nicaraguan territory allotted for them. These demands are actually an attempt to find a pretext for again postponing the next round of the talks that was to be held in Managua on April 6. According to Humberto Ortega's message, this stand puts in jeopardy the peaceful settlement process that has been started in the country.

The holding on April 6 of a meeting in Managua for continuing talks on final ceasefire within the framework of the Guatemala accords on a peaceful settlement in Central America was envisaged by the agreement signed in Sapoa on March 23 by the Nicaraguan Government and the contras leaders. However, the meeting was disrupted through the obstructionist stand of the counterrevolutionary leaders.

Political & Social

Chebrikov Speaks at Cheboksary Ceremony

PM141158 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 88 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "An Order on the City's Banner"]

[Text] Cheboksary, 13 Apr—Never before, perhaps, has the ancient city on the Volga looked so young. Cheboksary is celebrating. The city is being presented with a high state award—the Order of the Labor Red Banner, which was awarded for the working people's great services in economic and cultural building. V.M. Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, arrived here for the celebrations.

The people of Cheboksary are rightly proud that their city was the birthplace of civil war hero V.I. Chapayev, and that it was here that V.P. Chkalov was nominated candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, first convocation. Cosmonaut No 3, A.G. Nikolayev, is an honored citizen of the city. Many other famous people worthy of the generations' memory lived and worked in Cheboksary. The names of new heroes are being entered in the city's annals. [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its Second Edition version on page 2 omits the preceding paragraph]

The very best assembled at the Chuvash Music Theater today. A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the city's labor collectives was held here to mark the presentation of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to Cheboksary. V.M. Chebrikov addressed those present.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers he cordially congratulated the participants in the ceremonial meeting and all the people of Cheboksary on the high award.

The significance of this award, V.M. Chebrikov said, is all the greater in that you have received it during a remarkable and complex period when positive changes are taking place in our country, determined by the party's course of restructuring and of increasing the political, labor, and social activeness of the broadest strata of the population.

The motherland has marked your labor with a high award at an exceptionally important stage in the country's development. This indicates that the people of Cheboksary are on the right path in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and that they have demonstrated in practice their readiness to change much in the city's life for the better.

The successful resolution of the complex tasks which the party has set the people is inconceivable without the active and creative participation of all society's social strata and each of its members individually. It is necessary to restore to people their sense of high responsibility for their work and interest in the end results of their labor. An important discussion of this took place at the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum.

Today we are witnessing how Soviet people, through their staunch, selfless labor, achieve the fulfillment of the plans outlined by the party. It is gratifying to note that the working people of Cheboksary also make a considerable contribution to this cause of the whole people.

The capital of the Chuvash ASSR can rightly be called a city of machine builders. Nearly two-thirds of the republic's machine building output is produced by Cheboksary. The city's share of the total volume of the republic's industrial production is also great. This largely defines the capital's contribution to the transformation of Chuvashia, over the years of Soviet power, into a republic with highly developed industry, mechanized agriculture, and leading socialist culture. [The PRAVDA Second Edition omits the preceding sentence]

V.M. Chebrikov went on to dwell on how restructuring is being put into practice in Cheboksary. He noted, in particular, that the city has an intensive pace of work. In industry the fulfillment of the 1986-1987 targets for the rate of growth of production and labor productivity was ensured. Programs for accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving output quality have been drawn up and are being put into practice. [The PRAVDA Second Edition omits the preceding three sentences and the following nine paragraphs]

Machine building is also developing in the city. Output from the Cheboksary "Elektropribor" Association is widely used in various sectors of the national economy.

In recent years the city's housing stock has increased by more than 1 million square meters, and new schools, kindergartens, and creches, the country's first subsidiary of the "Microsurgery of the Eye" intersector scientific and technical complex, a music theater, an arts theater, the Pioneers' and Schoolchildren's Palace, a new block at the Ilya Nikolayevich Ulyanov State University, and a number of other projects have been built.

These and many other achievements by the people of Cheboksary were, of course, possible thanks to the untiring, selfless labor of tens of thousands of remarkable people working at the city's enterprises and organizations.

It must be stressed that the successes of the Cheboksary working people in economic and cultural building are directly associated with the purposeful organizational and political activity of the CPSU obkom and gorkom and the republican Supreme Soviet and government.

In a word, the speaker went on, you have positive results and on the whole you have worked quite well. But that is approaching the matter with, so to speak, the yardstick of the old days. Today's demands are far higher. Our country's economy has entered a fundamentally new phase in its development and a cardinal reform of the economic mechanism is in progress. Since the beginning of this year the Law on the State Enterprise (Association) has been in force. The first steps in economic reform spurred on the work of many labor collectives. The new conditions of economic management, in particular the transition of many enterprises to economic accountability and self-financing, have prompted them to adopt a more responsible approach than formerly to the formulation of plans for 1988 and to improving the correlation between the production process, the suppliers' potential and consumers' wishes. Nonetheless certain negative aspects have emerged here, which a number of Cheboksary enterprises have not escaped.

Despite fulfilling the plan for industry as a whole, 15 enterprises failed to meet plan targets for increasing labor productivity on the basis of the results of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan.

One in five enterprises did not meet the plan for profit. The plan for deliveries of output in terms of contract commitments was not satisfactorily fulfilled. Targets for renewing output are not being fulfilled.

The city's enterprises are doing some work in resource-saving. There have been certain successes in this sphere, the speaker noted. But at the same time we must not close our eyes to the fact that certain enterprises regularly fail to fulfill targets for saving thermal power, electricity, and construction materials.

There is no doubt that by mobilizing all their resources and potential and acting with initiative and energy, the people of Cheboksary will make a worthy contribution to our common cause—the cause of restructuring and renewal of Soviet society!

At the present stage, V.M. Chebrikov went on to say, the practice of socialist building has set us large-scale tasks of exceptional complexity. They can be tackled successfully only by people who are ideologically committed, have undergone all-around development, possess good professional training and high moral qualities,, and hold an active live stance. That is why the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum devoted such great attention to questions of ideological activity.

It is quite obvious that in order to resolve the tasks of restructuring we also need the strictest discipline and self-discipline, order and organization, a high standard of labor and conduct, and the organic combination of the interests of every citizen and of society as a whole. Much has already been said and written about the significance of strengthening order and discipline everywhere. At the same time the state of affairs in this sphere today cannot yet satisfy us.

It is well known, for instance, that gross violations of discipline and the negligent execution of official duties are responsible for the vast majority of accidents at work, disasters, and other emergencies with very grave and sometimes tragic consequences. And if you think about it, any indiscipline and negligence has its roots in defects in education. [The PRAVDA Second Edition omits the preceding paragraph]

The times demand that the greatest efforts be devoted to implementing plans for restructuring the economy and other spheres of public life. It is therefore extremely important to increase the prestige of honest, conscientious, selfless labor. It is necessary to ensure a clear understanding that at the present stage of socialist building progress is impossible without full intensity of effort and commitment by every member of society. Developing this attitude to work is one of the main tasks of educational work, and this work must be carried out from the earliest age. Today we quite rightly and openly place the emphasis on shortcomings and negative phenomena, uncover their underlying causes, and do major work to cleanse our society of everything that is incompatible with the ideals and principles of socialism. But that is only one aspect of the matter. The other is in no circumstances to permit the belittling of the role of positive examples, and to be more active in propagandizing leading experience and labor achievements by the people through whose efforts the transformations outlined by the party are being put into practice.

The processes of extending democracy and glasnost create the most favorable conditions for developing the initiative and creativity of the broad masses of working people. At the same time attempts by certain individuals to exploit the growth in the people's sociopolitical activeness to the detriment of the state and society have been encountered recently. Unleashing a wide-ranging arsenal of methods of social demagoguery and substituting bourgeois liberalism for the essence of the concept of socialist democracy, these people basically try to nullify the party's vast work of deepening restructuring and renewing all aspects of our life. Some of them do this consciously, but in a number of cases it is a question of manifestations of elementary political ignorance. Thus in present conditions questions of ideological education gain a particularly topical significance, and any underestimation of them could lead to the emergence of the most undesirable phenomena.

Take, for instance, the problem of the development of national and internation relations. You know that not so long ago in a number of regions of our country antisocial

manifestations of a nationalist coloring took place, and attempts were even made to put forward demands for the revision of existing national state and national administrative borders.

I think that the reasons for the antisocial manifestations I have spoken of are associated not least with the seriously neglected state of work in the international education of the masses. Yet international education is one of the most important elements of political education and the development of political culture as a whole. A part is also played, of course, by shortcomings in the resolution of socioeconomic questions, by the facile ideas which are sometimes current about the supposedly problem-free development of national relations at the present stage of socialist building, and in some places by direct deviations from the Leninist principles of a class-based, scientific approach and concrete historical analysis of the processes and phenomena of public life. All these taken together certainly do much to promote disruptions of the living links between the international and the national. And where these links are broken, as a rule, the ground is prepared for various kinds of nationalist quirks.

After all, it sometimes happens that some people begin to idealize unrestrainedly the entire historical past of their own people, and seek to accuse those who adhere to principled, party positions of so-called "hyperinternationalism" and even of national nihilism. Gradually emotions prevail over reason, and the sense of national pride that is naturally inherent in everyone gives way to national arrogance. It begins with confused historical assessments and exaggerated merits of representatives of one particular nation, and ends with the open preaching of national exclusivity.

It is no secret that the special services of imperialist states and foreign anti-Soviet centers align themselves with extremist actions intermingled with nationalism, and subsequently themselves begin to play the part of direct instigators of hostile acts aimed at kindling hostility and discord between nations. The danger of this method of subversive activity against our country must not be underestimated. But the main attention, it appears, should be focused on the timely resolution of socioeconomic problems as they arise, on the cultivation of patriotism and internationalism, and on preventing any attempts to counterpose these two concepts.

How can we prevent distortions in the relationship between the international and the national; are there reliable criteria and guidelines on this question? Yes, such criteria and guidelines exist. Lenin's theoretical legacy on problems of developing national relations and the class approach to the analysis of sociopolitical processes—that is the most reliable, tried and tested compass, which will never allow you to deviate from party positions in the cause of establishing Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Questions of the development of relations between nations, by virtue of their complexity, have always been the subject of particular attention and concern on the part of our party and have always demanded a comprehensively considered approach free from emotional accretions.

In this connection I would like once again to recall M.S. Gorbachev's words that problems of relations between nations can only be tackled within the framework of the democratic process and legality, without permitting the slightest damage to the international cohesion of the Soviet peoples and without abandoning very serious questions of the people's destiny to the mercy of spontaneous forces or emotions of any kind.

Dwelling on the range of problems connected with ideological support for the new stage of restructuring that must be resolved by Chuvashia's Communists too, the speaker noted that the republic's party committees have recently stepped up their attention to questions of ideological work and are engaged in a quest for new forms.

V.M. Chebrikov went on to dwell on certain topical questions of international life.

Soviet people, the speaker said in conclusion, are engaged in peaceful, creative labor and live today in anticipation of an important event in the life of the party and all the people—the 19th all-union party conference. Businesslike, detailed discussion of urgent questions of restructuring has begun in party organizations, the experience of past years is being analyzed, and a quest is under way for ways to improve society's political system. I am confident that the working people of Cheboksary will spare no effort to strengthen our great motherland's might and greet the conference with new labor achievements.

V.M. Chebrikov read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the presentation of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to Cheboksary, and, to applause from those present, pinned the order to the city's banner.

The ceremonial meeting was addressed by A.A. Leontyev, first secretary of Cheboksary party gorkom; Hero of Socialist Labor N.A. Korolev, labor veteran and young people's mentor; Hero of Socialist Labor T.I. Afanasyeva, weaver at the cotton textiles combine: Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR A.G. Nikolayev; People's Artist of the RSFSR N.M. Yakovleva, actress at the Chuvash Academic Drama Theater; former internationalist serviceman A.Yu. Aleksandrov, student at Chuvash State University; I.P. Prokopyev, first secretary of Chuvash CPSU Obkom, and others. On behalf of the city's labor collectives, they expressed gratitude for the high assessment of their work.

Vorotnikov Talks to Paper's Journalists
PM131007 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Apr 88 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Correspondents' Conference"]

[Text] Our newspaper's editorial office has held a conference for its correspondents. The subject was "Own Correspondents and Restructuring." There was a detailed discussion about making newspaper items more topical and deepening our analysis of the changes now being made in party work and in the economic, social, and cultural spheres. Special attention was devoted to strengthening ties with readers and to the diversity and effectiveness of forms of cooperation with our main correspondent.

There was a meeting between SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA journalists and the RSFSR Council of Ministers leadership. The meeting was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Ligachev Attends Memorial Soiree 12 Apr
LD122254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Apr 88

[Text] A soiree took place in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions today, to mark the centenary of the birth of the outstanding Soviet pianist and teacher, Genrikh Neygauz. Comrade Ligachev was present at the meeting.

Andreyeva, Stalin Views on Intelligentsia Scored
PM131215 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 88 Morning Edition p 2

[Letter from Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor V. Dashichev under the rubric "From the Editors' Mail": "Mental Work Instead of Dogma"]

[Text] Obviously I should have sent this letter to SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA as a response to the article "I Cannot Waive Principles," which was carried 13 March this year and which abounds with incompetent, vocally hysterical judgments on our past and our present. But I do not think it is a matter of the newspaper or even of that article. The thing is that a section of our fellow citizens share N. Andreyeva's positions founded on elementary ignorance and, most of all, on a reluctance to make her mind work and independently interpret both the ideas and tasks of restructuring and the braking influence of old stereotypes.

I would like to dwell on one of them. Taking on the defense of Stalin and the system of government which he in fact created and which acted as a brake on our country's sociopolitical, economic, scientific, technical, and spiritual progress and on the development of socialism, the author attacks the intelligentsia and tries to portray it almost as a force hostile to socialism. She accuses intellectuals of all sorts of "modernist strivings" and "pretentions to a model of some kind of left-liberal intellectual socialism." She does not like "the alliance of the political leadership and the progressive intelligentsia." Resorting to misrepresentations, she ascribes to them "assertions that intellectualism is not a social but a biological quality, genetically passed on from parents to children." "Explain to me what all this means," N. Andreyeva passionately exclaims.

Well, I will try to explain how this must, in actual fact, be understood. In 1961 I published in VOYENNO-ISTORICHESKIY ZHURNAL with commentaries one of the most terrible documents in human history—the "Ost Master Plan." It was drawn up in the departments of Rosenberg and Himmler and approved by Hitler. It dealt with the destruction of the Slav peoples—primarily the Russian people—and turning them into 20th-century slaves. The plan was elementarily simple: In order to undermine the Russian people, it was necessary to undermine their spirit and destroy their intelligentsia. Then the people would collapse and become degraded of their own accord. For all their fanaticism, the fascist leaders were perfectly aware that the social stratum of carriers of political, social, technical, engineering, and other knowledge and skills, that is, what constitutes a nation's intellectual potential, is shaped over centuries, from generation to generation. And if this stratum is destroyed at a stroke, the spiritual continuity of the generations will be interrupted. The development of the nation's intellectual potential will be interrupted. But Stalin and his entourage did not understand that. Even before the war they had been doing a good deal of work on what the fascist leaders were planning with regard to the Russian people and our country's other peoples. This was, I think, one of the chief causes of our very grave defeats and losses during the first years of the war. And if we held out, it was only thanks to the colossal sacrifices and the heroism of the people who defended the motherland's freedom.

Stalin was always hostile toward and suspicious of the intelligentsia. He sabotaged Lenin's instruction on the need to involve bourgeois specialists in socialist building. On his instructions thousands of them were shot during the civil war years. Later he embarked also on the mass destruction of Soviet specialists. He had on his conscience the destruction of the "thin stratum of revolutionaries"—mostly members of the intelligentsia—under whose leadership the October Revolution was accomplished. They were the party's brain and motor. Lenin bequeathed that they be carefully protected. Stalin disregarded this. While proclaiming the slogan "Cadres Decide Everything" in the thirties, he in fact organized their merciless destruction. We are still feeling the catastrophic consequences of that. Stalin's repression appears particularly grave against the background of the tremendous losses suffered by our people after 1914. Let us ponder these figures: In World War I Russia lost 1.5 million people killed and missing, the civil war took 8 million human lives, and in World War II we lost more

than 20 million people. And, given such losses among the people, millions more fell victim to Stalin's repression! They were the flower of our intelligentsia, of military and technical specialists, and of scientists. And the peasants? Does the author take account of their losses as the result of forced collectivization?

After the end of the war Stalin unleashed a new wave of repression, again primarily against the intelligentsia. And this despite the fact that the world had entered the period of the scientific and technical revolution, which made extremely high demands on the country's intellectual potential and on the mass dissemination of in-depth knowledge and true competence in society.

Stalin's attitude to the intelligentsia had a ruinous effect on the position of specialists in society. Only a few decades ago it was fashionable to beat your breast and say: "I am no academy graduate." It was not competence, education, and abilities that were valued but personal devotion. Under Stalin simple, unskilled labor began to be more highly paid than the work of specialists with higher education. That situation still persists. And the enserfment of creative spirit in all its manifestations? Is this not a typical Stalinist legacy!

All this has done tremendous harm to the country's development. Or does someone believe, perhaps, that it did not affect the pace of scientific, technical, and economic progress? The state of public consciousness, and our political, technical, and humanitarian culture?

Where does the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA article call us? Back, to the past—that is its purport. But I believe that the article by N. Andreyeva and those behind her has also played a positive role. It has enabled us to understand the great degree of danger posed to restructuring, socialism, and our people's well-being by forces from the past in our society, which were characterized so accurately and sharply in PRAVDA's editorial article.

Sakharov Urges Calm Over Ethnic Issues

PM131355 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 14, 3 Apr 88 p 4

[Academician Andrey Sakharov appeal: "Calm and Wisdom"]

[Text] On March 21, 1988, I sent a letter to M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which I stated my viewpoint on two acute ethnic problems: the return of the Crimean Tatars to the Crimea and the reunification of Nagorno-Karabakh with Armenia. I emphasized that decisions based on quiet and, if possible, unbiased consideration of the interests of each people of our country be adopted.

The resolution of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh was published on March 24. But this resolution did not express the attitude of people's deputies of Nagorno-Karabakh to the decision of the Regional Soviet. I hope that it is not yet the last word of the Supreme Soviet and its Presidium.

I think it is necessary, in keeping with the Constitution of the USSR, to examine the application of the regional Soviet of People's Deputies of Nagorno-Karabakh to the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan and the Supreme Soviet of Armenia. In case of disagreement, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR must arbitrate and adopt a decision.

After recent tragic events I appeal to the peoples of Azerbaijan and Armenia not to resort to any form of violence.

Violent retaliation or the monstrous crimes already committed would be the greatest tragedy.

Ukrainian Central Committee Plenum Held 8 Apr

AU140725 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 9 Apr 88 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Announcement on a Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee was held on 8 April.

The item submitted to the plenum for examination was: "The tasks of the republic's party organizations in restructuring the secondary and higher schools in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February (1988) Plenum." Yu.N. Yelchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee secretary, delivered a report.

The following comrades participated in the discussion: V.A. Ivashko, Dnepropetrovsk Obkom first secretary; V.M. Kavun, Zhitomir Obkom first secretary; N.V. Lobov, thread-grinding machine operator at a production association in Sumy Oblast; I.S. Plyushch, Kiev Oblispolkom Chairman; M.V. Fomenko, Ukrainian SSR minister of education; V.I. Tsybukh, Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee first secretary; Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; V.D. Parkhomenko, Ukrainian SSR minister of higher and secondary special education; P.A. Zagrebelnyy, writer; N.F. Kirkach, rector of the Kharkov V.I. Lenin Polytechnical Institute; People's Teacher of the USSR A.A. Zakharenko, director of the Sakhnovskaya secondary school in Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy Rayon, Cherkassy Oblast; G.I. Bandrovskiy, Zakarpatskiy Obkom first secretary; N.M. Sandulyak, Shevchenko Kolkhoz chairman in Vizhnitskiy Rayon, Chernovtsy Oblast; V.P. Irzhavtseva, teacher of mathematics at secondary school No 1 in Donetsk, bearer of a USSR state prize; Ya.S. Podstrigach, chairman of the Western Scientific Center and director of the Applied Mechanics and Mathematics Problems Institute of the Ukrainian

SSR Academy of Sciences, Lvov; V.F. Plekhanov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate in Odessa Military Okrug; Doctor of Pedagogic Sciences A.Ya. Savchenko, chief of the basic training laboratory at the Scientific Research Institute for Pedagogy, Kiev; People's Teacher of the USSR N.N. Paltyshev, teacher of physics at Odessa secondary vocational- technical school No 1; V.P. Fokin, Ukrainian SSR Gosplan chairman; and Yu.A. Olenenko, Ukrainian SSR minister of culture.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, delivered a speech at the plenum.

The plenum adopted a decision on the item discussed. The decision will be published in the press.

G.S. Strizhov, chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department in the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the plenum.

Shcherbitskiy Address

PM131155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 88 Second Edition p 3

[Own correspondents M. Odinets and I. Tikhomirov report: "The Education Potential. Ukrainian Communists Discuss the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum"]

[Excerpts] Kiev—Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum participants have been discussing the republic party organizations' tasks in implementing the restructuring of secondary and higher education in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February (1988) Plenum. Yu. Yelchenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered the report at the plenum. [passage omitted]

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, noted the importance for the party as a whole of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum and of the propositions and conclusions contained in M.S. Gorbachev's speech. This importance lies in the fact that the essence of the restructuring of ideological work and its focus on man, his consciousness, requirements, and needs have been revealed convincingly and in broad terms.

The attention of the plenum participants was drawn to the problems of democratization and spiritual renewal, historical heritage, and the development of national culture. The need to step up the patriotic and international education of the working people and to satisfy more fully the interests of various national groups was discussed.

Restructuring, V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, has galvanized people, it has stimulated their social activeness. This makes it incumbent on party committees to analyze in greater depth the processes which are taking place, to react more promptly to events, to introduce the necessary corrections in propaganda, and to influence the molding of public opinion more actively. The disregard of public opinion and the unwillingness of certain soviet and economic organs to consult the public entails material and moral losses.

Thoughtless publications in the press also have a negative effect. This is borne out by the article about V. Shakhray published in RADYANSKA UKRAINA which fails to mention his political mistakes committed during the formation of the Ukrainian SSR and the Ukrainian Communist Party and his anti-Leninist stance on the nationality question. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee made a party appraisal of this fact. A proposal was put forward to set up a special subdivision at the Central Committee to engage in in-depth studies of public opinion and to help enhance the effectiveness of sociological research in the republic.

Life has shown that public interest in so-called "blank pages" in history, the population's traditions, and specific regional features must be taken more fully into account.

The plenum endorsed the PRAVDA editorial article "The Principles of Restructuring: Revolutionary Spirit in Thought and Action," stressing that it contains an in-depth analysis of the progress of restructuring and its results and well-argued criticism of the platform of antirestructuring forces and moods. We believe, it was said from the plenum rostrum, that the PRAVDA article is of fundamental importance and that its propositions should be used as a guideline in everyday work.

With a view to stepping up ideological, political, and educational work and efforts to conduct it purposefully and assertively, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo adopted a decision on the further intensification of glasnost in party work. Stress was laid on briefing the population on the implementation of adopted decisions and, in cases of nonimplementation, on providing information about who is to blame and what measures have been adopted. It is necessary to take note of and back up everything that is new and useful and to uncompromisingly oppose everything than runs counter the restructuring effort and is damaging to socialism and the people. In these conditions every Communist is obliged to resolutely defend and implement the party line and be guided by the directives contained in the documents of the the 27th CPSU Congress, M.S. Gorbachev's report devoted to the 70th anniversary of October, and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum. [passage omitted]

Ukrainian Auditing Commission Holds Session

AU131118 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 9 Apr 88 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission"]

[Text] A session of the Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission was held on 7 April. The results of the commission's work in 1987 were examined. A report was delivered by the commission's chairman, V.G. Malomuzh.

Tajik Party Plenum Discusses Education

PM131421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 88 Second Edition p 2

[Correspondent O. Latifi report under the rubric "Communists Discuss the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum Decisions" and under general heading "Aspects of Education"]

[Text] Tajikistan [subhead]

Dushanbe—Each and every person must tackle the solution of the problems of public education—this idea ran through the report by K. Makhkamov, first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, and every speech at the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee plenum. The discussion of the CPSU Central Committee February (1988) Plenum results and the republic party organizations' tasks in implementing its decisions provided an opportunity for a comprehensive analysis of the entire range of questions concerning young people's education and training and the improvement of ideological work in the conditions of restructuring.

It is well known that the CPSU Central Committee plenum seriously criticized Tajikistan: The implementation of school reform has still not been properly launched here. So far there has been more talk than action. And the republic Communist Party Central Committee plenum pointed party organizations in the direction of decisive elimination of shortcomings.

It was said from the rostrum that the utmost support must be given to initiatives by the best collectives. For example, V. Oplanchuk, director of the Leninabad construction combine, spoke of his enterprise's participation in the strengthening of schools' material base and cited the following figure: Construction workers allocate R200,000 each year for its needs. Substantial assistance! A considerable contribution to the boosting of public education is also made by the "Rogungesstroy" Construction Administration. Construction Administration Chief N. Savchenkov made this proposal: Every construction department or enterprise must seek out opportunities and must use its own resources and funds to build one school. This proposal was met with understanding by all participants in the plenum.

A. Gurezov, leader of a Komsomol and young people's team at the Baypazinskaya GES, described the consequences of disregarding social sphere problems. He lives and works in the famous Nurek. People go there from all over the world to admire the local high dam and man-made sea. But schools in the city and the surrounding villages operate in two or three shifts and children are taught in primitive outbuildings and even trailers. And leaders of the Ministry of Power and Electrification pay no attention to the numerous requests and appeals by people from Nurek. The picture across the republic as a whole is equally unsightly.

For example, only 15.5 percent of children attend preschool institutions, and this figure is even lower in rural areas. Only one-third of general educational schools are sited in standard buildings. Some 500 school buildings are due for demolition, while 280 have...no electricity.

The errors committed in the public education system are now perfectly clear to many leaders and party and soviet officials. Poor labor productivity at enterprises and the shortage of skilled workers and specialists are frequently attributed to the lack of a reliable material and technical base at schools and the incompetence of some teachers.

A. Saidova, party organization secretary at Dushanbe's No 46 Secondary School; Ye. Timoshenkova, party bureau secretary at the No 3 republican clinical hospital; and I. Safarov, chairman of Kumsangirskiy Rayon's Lenin Kolkhoz, who spoke in the debate, noted in their speeches that the teaching and production base needs fundamental consolidation and reequipping with modern requirements in view. Unless this is done, it will be impossible to ensure a breakthrough to a new quality of education. There is a need for efficiency, flexibility, and nonstandard approaches by planning and financial organs too. Today even sector headquarters have no idea of their actual requirements for different cadres, T. Nazarov, rector of the Tajik State University, noted. The following example was cited. At the insistence of light industry leaders, the Leninabad branch of the Tajik Polytechnical Institute trained 34 specialists. But the department found a use for only four of them. And this happened at a time when other sectors need cadres most urgently. Something else is also happening: Most rayons have a surplus of machine operators and yet experience acute shortages of workers in the construction industry trades.

Over the last few years Tajikistan has been lagging seriously behind the all-union pace in its economic development. The capital investment sums allocated to the republic are not assimilated, nor is full use made of production capacities and the agrarian sector's natural and economic potential. There are many reasons for this, including the fact that fewer specialists with higher and secondary specialized education are trained here than in the country as a whole. Moreover, the standard of school tuition is very poor.

On the eve of the plenum, I visited Yavanskiy Rayon's "Ovoshchevodcheskiy" Sovkhoz in the company of A. Kasymova, secretary of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium. While at Ozodi Village's secondary school, we were told about the graduates arriving there from the neighboring 8-grade school where the majority of teachers are pensioners. Some children joining the 9th grade cannot even read properly. The following facts were cited at the plenum. Upper-grade pupils in some schools in Voseyskiy, Kabodiyenskiy, Leninskiy, Dangarinskiy, Garmskiy, and a number of other rayons could not answer the question: "How many republics are there in the Soviet Union?" School pupils know little about the Komsomol or the Young Pioneers' organization.

In this context, the speakers pointed out, there is a need for fundamental improvement in the republic Komsomol's activity. Widely publicized Komsomol "initiatives" are often not followed up by practical deeds. The Komsomol launched a large-scale initiative on young people's general technical education in 1984. But the good initiative was not backed by organizational work and was soon forgotten.

The plenum also gave much attention to other problems concerning the ideological backup for restructuring. V. Akhadov, chief producer of the Mayakovskiy Drama Theater; trolleybus driver V. Ivanov; and V. Pripisnov, rector of the Tajik Russian Language and Literature Teacher Training Institute, raised pressing questions of aesthetic and moral education and suggested that more efficient use be made of the potential of creative collectives and television. They have a great role to play in propagandizing the culture of labor and the culture of mutual relations, in elaborating clear-cut ideological criteria.

The report and speeches noted that, in order to ensure better results from international, patriotic, and atheist education it is necessary to involve competent people who want to and can do this work, widely introducing effective forms and methods and the best experience accumulated both here and in other regions of the country. The Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has set up a working group to prepare large-scale measures for promoting Tajik-Russian bilingualism. It comprises well-known scientists, specialists, and soviet and party officials. In the near future its proposals will be examined and approved, taking into account the opinion of the republic's working people.

The plenum called for utmost enrichment of the content and improvement of the methods of party leadership in ideological work. What is needed now is collective and joint creative work on its fundamental restructuring with the demands of the time in mind. This work is truly most topical, the Communists noted.

Pugo Reply to Housing Allocation Discrepancies

PM120921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 88 Morning Edition p 3

[Letter from B. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee under the "After IZVESTIYA Item" rubric: "'Apartment Block in a Quiet Rayon'"—first three paragraphs are IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] "Apartment Block in a Quiet Rayon" was the title of an article by IZVESTIYA correspondents Ye. Bostrukhov and V. Shchepotkin published in issue No 90 for 1988 and speaking of gross violations of the principles of social justice in allocating apartments in the block at No 76 Gorkiy Street in Riga, as a result of which housing was received by many people who had no right to it. Including a number of leading workers of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers apparatus and some ministry and department leaders.

These actions angered many citizens, inasmuch as there are at present tens of thousands of people on the housing waiting list in Riga.

IZVESTIYA has received a reply from the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee. We cite it in full:

The article "House in a Quiet Rayon" was examined at a Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau session.

The Central Committee Bureau has deemed it politically correct and believes that the article correctly noted that a number of the republic's responsible workers are allowing a discrepancy between word and deed, which has led to gross violations on the part of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs in constructing an individually designed apartment block with an increased cost per square meter of housing area at No 76 Gorkiy Street and in allocating housing.

These questions were resolved with deviations from the "Housing-2000" program and counter to present-day requirements and norms.

Some leaders, losing their sense of moderation and party ethics and displaying a lack of discretion, achieved, without adequate justification, the allocation of well-appointed apartments for their families and relations.

Ya.Ya. Shneyders, administrator of affairs of the republic's council of ministers, allowed unforgivable lack of principle in organizing the allocation of housing for leading workers, preparing proposals for the allocation of housing without a consideration for the acuteness of the housing problem in Riga and without a critical assessment of the reasons for a number of applications.

The leadership of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers (Comrades Yu.Ya. Ruben, L.L. Bartkevich, and O.G. Misurkin) displayed insufficient principledness in allocating housing to leading workers.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee departments failed to ensure sufficient control over the strict observance of CPSU Central Committee requirements on housing questions by the republic's leading organs.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has severely reprimanded Comrade Yu.Ya. Ruben, chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers and CPSU member, for his insufficient principledness and low level of exactingness in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee 16 September 1987 resolution, "USSR People's Control Committee Note on serious violations of the principle of social justice in allocating housing in a number of republics, krays, and oblasts."

The attention of Comrades L.L. Bartkevich and O.G.Misurkin, deputy chairmen of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, has been drawn to the lack of principle they displayed and their support for unjustified requests for the allocation of housing to responsible workers of the republic.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau agreed with the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs party committee resolution on issuing a severe reprimand to Ya.Ya. Shneyders, administrator of affairs of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers and CPSU member, and endorsing his record card for the lack of principle he has allowed and the violations of social justice in organizing the allocation of housing to individual leading workers in the republic. The Central Committee Bureau has deemed it inexpedient to make further use of him in the post he holds.

The Central Committee Bureau has taken into account the fact that the party committee of the republic's council of ministers administration of affairs has reprimanded Comrade N.A. Valle, Latvian SSR Council of Ministers deputy administrator of affairs and CPSU member, and endorsed his record card for violating the principle of social justice and not devoting sufficient study to the materials in preparing proposals for the occupation of the apartment block.

The Latvian SSR Council of Ministers and the Riga Gorispolkom have been instructed to halt the practice of erecting apartment blocks for workers of leading organs.

The Latvian SSR Council of Ministers has been instructed to suspend the occupation of the apartment block at No 76 Gorkiy Street, to analyze the justification for allocating housing in this block, to review the decision of the Council of Ministers Presidium commission for current affairs, and to take the necessary steps to restore the principle of social justice.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Party Control Commission and the Riga Party Gorkom and raykoms have been asked to give a party assessment of the people who displayed indiscretion in obtaining apartments and those guilty of violations of housing legislation.

It has been taken into consideration that Comrades R.O. Verro and Ya.A. Saleniyeks have already renounced the apartments allocated to them.

With a view to preventing similar violations in the future, the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has obliged the Central Committee departments, party gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, and the republic's people's control committee to step up monitoring of the observance of the principle of social justice in allocating housing and to ensure wide glasnost and the labor collectives' active participation in the solution of housing questions.

35 Refuzniks Detained After Moscow Protest

AU130732 Paris AFP in English 0725 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow, April 13 (AFP)—Thirty five Jewish "refuzniks" demanding a meeting with Soviet visa authorities were detained for up to five hours Tuesday after demonstrating in central Moscow, refuznik Bella Gulko told AFP Wednesday. Mrs Gulko, a Soviet refuznik whose emigration request has been turned down by Soviet authorities, said that the demonstrators were detained after about 50 people protested outside Central Committee headquarters in central Moscow. Security forces broke up the demonstration after a few minutes when the refuzniks held up banners demanding to leave for Israel, refuznik Nina Nadgornaya told AFP.

The refuzniks staged their protest after Soviet officials at the Central Committee, who had promised to examine their cases at a meeting on March 1, refused to receive the refuzniks' delegates. Mrs Gulko said the refuzniks had been told that the officials were "not ready".

In March, three Central Committee administrative officials, a Justice Ministry official and Interior Ministry representative had promised a new meeting with the refuzniks at the beginning of this month. The visa officials had pledged to ease emigration restrictions preventing the refuzniks from leaving the Soviet Union, and confirmed that new legislation was in the pipeline.

Investigation of 27 Feb Plane Crash Completed

LD131403 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 13 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—The State Civil Aircraft Flight Safety Commission under the USSR Council of Ministers has completed the investigation into the causes of the TU-134 accident which occurred at the Surgut Airport on February 27, this year.

It has been ascertained that the TU-134A Liner of the Belorussian Civil Aviation Administration, piloted by a crew—Commander A. Shavrovich, Second Pilot V. Shuneiko, Navigator V. Zekhov and Flight Engineer V. Yaroshevich—was on a Minsk-Kuibyshev-Tumen-Surgut flight. In the Tumen-Surgut section of the flight there were 45 passengers and 6 crew members.

When the plane was approaching the Surgut Airport, the commander asked for the permission of the air traffic service for landing by the shortest route with a landing course opposite to the routine one. Flight Director V. Maltsev met the crew's request, but in doing so, in violation of the rules, he failed to switch on ground radio facilities for a landing approach and organize observation of weather in the direction of that landing course.

Making a landing approach, the plane got into the local deterioration of visibility which was not foreseen by the metrological service. In these conditions, the commander of the plane violated the civil aviation flight rules which disallow the crew to continue the descent in such cases and require another landing approach, if at the height down to which the descent is allowed, there is no visual contact with ground reference points or with the landing strip. The commander did not inform the crew of his decision to make the landing.

Second Pilot V. Shuneiko also failed to comply with the requirements which make it obligatory for him to stop descending and make the manoeuvre of going for the second landing appraoch circle if the plane commander has not informed the crew of his landing decision.

With the descent continuing, since the commander did not stick to the flight parametres, set by the air traffic controller, the plane found itself in a position, as to the landing strip, which made safe landing impossible. The plane therefore made a rough landing away from the landing strip, it was wrecked by overloads and burst into flames. The fire was put out by the rescue team.

The efficiency of rescue operations was impared by the inadequate training and lack of sufficient technical facilities at the disposal of the emergency rescue service at the surgut airport.

17 passengers and 3 crew members lost their lives in the accident. 31 people were injured and were taken to hospitals.

By the results of the investigation, the ministry of civil aviation is taking the necessary steps to rule out a recurrence of such aircraft accidents.

The Public Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation is investigating the case.

Advocate's Access to Defendant Viewed

PM131357 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 14, 3 Apr 88 p 2

[From "Letters to the Editor" page: "Problems of Entering A Prison. An Advocate Talks"—capitalization as published]

[Text] When I or my colleagues have to meet a convict, we can get into an "ordinary" prison fairly easily, but the situation is different when we want to enter an investigatory isolation ward.

Those standing in our way usually refer to the regulations on pretrial imprisonment, which say that the prisoner can meet his counsel for the defence when the latter has been given access to the case. But the matter is not of an advocate's access to a CASE, but to a CITIZEN. Experience shows that defendants have no proper knowledge of their rights, legal status, how actions by officials can be appealed against, and so on. And Article 161 of the Soviet Constitution and the Law "On the Bar in the USSR", which speak about legal assistance provided to citizens, make no exception for those held in isolation during investigation or otherwise isolated.

Lack of respect for the individual is indicated not only by the fact that a defendant is left without an advocate. It is also evident in relation to the advocate himself. Before an advocate enters an isolation ward, his briefcase is invariably searched for any prohibited objects, with reference usually being made to the regulations of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. But what does the law say on this point? Article 34 of the Code on Corrective Labour of the Russian Federation reads: "In individual cases, provided there is sufficient ground for this, the administration has the right to examine...the things carried by and the clothes of persons entering or leaving the production project where convicts are employed." In INDIVIDUAL cases. Yet, the regulations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs demand examination in every case.

The Ministry's regulations need to be revised, and even more so the approach underlying them—narrow-departmental, ever suspicious and disrespectful of an individual's dignity.

Anatoliy Bykov, an advocate

Tyumen (USSR)

Exhibition Features Previously Banned Books

PM130907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 88 Morning Edition p 6

[S. Taranov report: "Ban Lifted"]

[Excerpt] Moscow—By November 1988 some 6,000 book titles stored in libraries' special stocks will be accessible to the mass reader. This was announced at a

briefing at NOVOSTI by V. Solodin, member of the collegium of the Main Administration for the Protection of State Secrets in the Press.

There is an exhibition of previously "closed" [zakrytyy] publications in the entrance to the agency's Blue Hall, where the press conference was being held. V. Maryash, a Moscow bibliophile, has gathered them together—from attics, cellars, and mezzanines. The first catalogue of V.I. Lenin's works compiled by L. Kamenev, "The A-Z of Communism" ["Azbuka Kommunizma"] by N. Bukharin and Ye. Preobrazhenskiy, works by P. Kropotkin, L. Trotskiy, V. Savinkov, and P. Milyukov, the anthology "Volte-Face" ["Smena Vekh"], and the text of Tsar Nicholas II's abdication—all this and much more constitutes the living history of the revolution and priceless evidence of the acute political struggle of the time.

The prohibitions meant that "closed" literature was not sold in bookstores and was not republished for many decades, libraries destroyed books, and private owners, fearing the consequences, also got rid of them.

Now only single copies of the publications of the first and later years of Soviet power have been preserved despite their large print runs. A whole layer of the country's culture is verging on destruction! It is the primary task of the interdepartmental commission for transferring literature from special stocks to common-use stocks to save it. [passage omitted]

CPSU Archivist Promises More Original Material

PM130849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 88 Second Edition p 3

[I. Voytko article featuring response by V. Anikeyev, deputy chief of CPSU Central Committee Marxism-Leninism Institute Central Party Archive, to readers' questions under the "Sunday Teleprinter" rubric: "Archives Are Waiting. At Your Request"]

[Excerpt] After the television series "V.I. Lenin. Pages From His Life" PRAVDA received many agitated letters. Having seen documentary evidence of Ilich's life on television, our readers took up their pens to write to the newspaper of their love and grief. The film was disturbing in its genuineness and authenticity.

War and labor veteran F. Verzhanovskiy probably expressed the feelings of everyone who watched the television series. "I never experienced such sorrow in my entire, very troubled life. Not only I, but our entire family wept as we watched. You know, grief cleanses and is uplifting. My small grandson said earnestly: 'Don't cry, grandpa, I will be a Leninist!' Believe me, it was such a comfort to hear that!"

A. Nartokov writes: "I was moved by the unique pictures of the people's farewell to Ilich. I also experienced the inconceivable sorrow of loss. Please explain: How was it that these priceless movie documents were unknown until now? I am sure that our archives contain a great deal of interesting material. Can anyone delve into them?"

V. Anikeyev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism Central Party Archive, answers the readers' questions:

Work on the television series "V.I. Lenin. Pages From His Life" began 6 years ago. There are 28 programs. The trilogy "Peering Into the Twenties" was particularly successful and completes the series. The last three programs were undoubtedly filmed at a session, so to speak. The main thing is that extensive use was made here of Lenin archive materials. The beneficial changes taking place in our society after the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum have made it possible to publish facts and evidence which were kept hidden for many years. Some photographs and movie stills did, admittedly, appear in newspapers and magazines. But shortly after V.I. Lenin's death everything was put into storage.

Why were these documents not published? We do not have to look far here for ill will or malicious intent. Many pictures showed V.I. Lenin's immediate comrades in arms and prominent revolutionaries. As is well known, some of them were repressed in the thirties. That is why many photographs and movies were expunged from life.

"In my opinion," Vasiliy Vasilyevich continues, "the journalists are working much more efficiently than the documentary moviemakers and are certainly, to use the journalese, 'digging' deeper. So, PRAVDA is continuing the series of articles on Lenin's testament, and you can't tear yourself away when reading them. The educative charge of these materials is invaluable!"

The CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism Archive is carrying out scrupulous work with Lenin's documents. Unknown pictures are being carefully studied and events are being interpreted from them. We are preparing to republish (for the third time) the 2-volume "Lenin in Photos and Movie Documents." The question of restoring previously withdrawn photographs, retouched figures, and so on is being examined. Film archives have been well preserved and access to them is opening up. It is journalists' task to show and talk honestly about the unknown pages of history from documents. [passage omitted]

Readers Ask for Additional Media Glasnost

PM140823 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 88 Morning Edition p 6

[IZVESTIYA feature comprising readers' letters under the rubric "Not for Publication"]

[Excerpts] Questions Without Answers [subhead]

IZVESTIYA Nos 55 and 56 published items on the press conference in Moscow concerning the results of meetings and talks between USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. The items contain a number of questions put by journalists and our ministry's answers to them. A TASS report is published next to it on the U.S. Secretary of State's meeting with Soviet and foreign journalists. In conclusion TASS limits itself to the general phrase: "G. Shultz went on to answer journalists' questions."

I do not understand why it does not cite the contents of a single question or the U.S. Secretary of State's answer to it in this case. Why do we need to get information from foreign radio stations? After all, IZVESTIYA readers are just as interested in the questions put to G. Shultz and the content of his answers. Not necessarily all of them, but at least the most important ones. Especially as—and I do not doubt this—Soviet journalists asked him questions too. Incidentally, this is not the first time that questions put to foreign statesmen from Western countries at press conferences have not been made available to readers.

Ya. Gurvich. Moscow. [passage omitted]

Who's Who [subhead]

Do not interpret my words as demagogy, but with the present glasnost it would be no bad thing to inform readers about a certain question.

In your newspaper and others you can find short biographical notes about foreign ambassadors accredited to the USSR and other countries' state and political figures. This is interesting and useful information. Isn't it time to provide such information about our compatriots at the helm of our state and, in newspapers at oblast and rayon level, about oblast and rayon figures. Otherwise we ordinary readers will not know who's who, what role he plays, what his work consists of in, for example, party organs or government, what his family background is, what education and prizes he has had, and for what specific services he has been appointed (and if elected, then out of how many candidates) to a higher post.

Believe me, the desire to know more fully about the life of one's our leaders is not simply a matter of curiosity. This information would prevent the gossip, conjecture, and rumors which, I believe, harm our leaders' prestige. Besides, this information would enable us to answer correctly our children's and pupils' questions.

Ye. Bogdanov. Leningrad.

From the Editorial Office [subhead]

When leaders of ministries and departments are nominated the press publishes their biographical data in brief. "The Great Soviet Encyclopedia Yearbook" regularly gives the biographical details of prominent party and state figures. All the same, the author of the letter to IZVESTIYA is largely right: Information of this kind, in our view, should be broader, more detailed, and more accessible.

Being Honest About Difficulties [subhead]

Our press and television have become much more frank and honest. But when holidays are coming up...

"Vremya" program, Sunday 6 March. Scenes of the Sunday reportage on the screen: Moscow streets, the happy faces of shoppers choosing various goods—both provisions and industrial goods. We are informed with the same enthusiasm about the fair held in Kiev recently. The finale: A woman resident of the Ukrainian capital states with a sense of great responsibility that such fairs are needed! And as often as possible!

The reportage has ended but a sense of irritation remains. While eager to show fairs in the capitals, it is as if Central Television has forgotten that 90 percent of the country's population live in small towns where you can hardly buy anything in the stores and in some places a rationing system has been introduced for butter and meat. Coupons like those used in our city, for example, are very good, but in Palkin, Ostrov, and Opochka—rayon centers—they do not even have this. Not so long ago people were going from Dedovichi to Pskov for eggs.

Everyone knows about this. Food Program questions are being constantly examined at the highest level. Why should they pretend that the difficulties in supplying food products are totally non-existent? Perhaps they want to relieve tension by this means before a holiday? But such displays of abundance can only rouse sheer irritation.

Perhaps, instead of labored grimaces which can only very approximately be called a smile, it could be said directly: Dear citizens, this is still a difficult question for us; we intend to do this and that to correct the situation.

Our country has lived through very difficult years. I hope that common efforts will produce results and work with provisions will improve. It is clearly impossible to instantly correct the situation in an economy which has been in chaos for years. But let us be honest when we are assessing not only yesterday but today as well.

Yu. Moiseyenko. Pskov.

Exiled Taganka Director Lyubimov Interviewed

PM060951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 88 Morning Edition p 6

[Own correspondent V. Vernikov dispatch incorporating interview with exiled theater director Yu. Lyubimov in Madrid: "After the Show"; date of interview not given—boldface as published]

[Text] **Madrid—There was prolonged applause—the Spanish audience was enthusiastic about the show, even though it was in Russian without simultaneous translation. Maksim Gorkiy's "Mother" was staged by**

Moscow's Taganka Theater as part of the Eighth Madrid Theater Festival. Soviet companies rarely appear here, and why make a secret of it—we had our doubts whether the Spaniards would understand the tragedy and heroism of the distant past. Our fears were in vain: The audience was held captive throughout by the show and by the actors' wonderful performance.

"We have staged this production about 300 times now," RSFSR People's Artist N. Gubenko, the theater's chief director, said. "It can certainly be described as a Soviet theatrical classic. We all are pleased that the play is back in our repertory and that we have staged it in Madrid. Of course, it is necessary to mention in particular the fact that it was seen by Yu. Lyubimov, the originator of the production, who flew in especially for this reason."

The theater emptied. The artists posed for photographs to commemorate the occasion, and we three—Yu. Lyubimov, N. Gubenko, and I—sat on one side to talk. Each of us realized that this would not be an easy conversation, that it would revive many memories, that many experiences would be relived.

Lyubimov began:

"The very fact that we are now talking to each other is highly remarkable, in my opinion. As a matter of fact, this is the first time in my 20 years of work in the theater that I have been interviewed by IZVESTIYA, let alone under such unusual circumstances. You saw the meeting with the actors; we all felt happy and awkward at the same time. And the fact that I am now here, rather than in Caracas with the theater where I now work, speaks for itself."

"Where do you live now and where do you work?" I asked.

[Lyubimov] My family and I have traveled all over the world during the 4 years since I lived in the USSR. Let me say this at once: I never intended to settle anywhere abroad, just as I never sought political asylum anywhere. I did not ask for it even when we finally decided to make a home somewhere. I work all over the world. I staged Bulgakov's "The Master and Margarita" in London's Covent Garden and continued cooperation on its production in Sweden's Royal Theater, I staged "Crime and Punishment" in the United States and A. Berg's opera "Lulu," which I had previously staged in Turin, at the Chicago Opera House. I did two interesting plays in Britain—F. Dostoyevskiy's "Crime and Punishment" and "The Devils"—which I was about to start rehearsing in the Taganka, but I did not get permission for it. Finally, I staged I. Babel's "Sunset" in Tel Aviv, in a theater set up by Ye.B. Vakhtangov 70 years ago in the territory of former Palestine. We recently moved to Jerusalem, where my wife was entitled to claim citizenship.

[Vernikov] I would like to clarify how you, a Russian Soviet artist, came to be living outside the motherland. You probably have nothing to hide, and the times in our country now are such that nothing should be hidden....

[Lyubimov] Oh... Well, after "Crime and Punishment" was staged, physicians advised me to undergo treatment: I had a serious case of nervous eczema. They had actually recommended this to me earlier, back in Turin, but I did not heed their advice, rushed back to Moscow, and tried to save the shows "Vladimir Vysotskiy" and "Boris Godunov." I returned, but did not achieve anything—you recall the times and the atmosphere. Then, according to regulations, I filed an application for leave, not having taken any in the 4 previous years, and I was given permission to go for medical treatment.

I expected to return after 7 weeks, took along only what I needed to work on "Crime and Punishment," and some light luggage. Next thing I knew, I was deprived of citizenship. Let's be blunt about it: I was a thorn in someone's side.

[Vernikov] What has your life been like during these 4 years? Are you pleased with your work?

[Lyubimov] I have worked. This is how I survived. I find it very hard to assess my own work. But there is one thing I can say for certain: An artist cannot be torn from his roots. In order to regain strength and endure, you need to stand on the native soil where you grew up, where your forebears lived. I was raised on Russian culture, my activity revolves around the Russian language and the whole Russian culture, and during these 4 years which I was forced to endure I tried everywhere to familiarize Western audiences with the greatest works by Pushkin, Dostoyevskiy, Mussorgsky, and Tchaikovsky, with the profundity of our culture which has been so fruitful for the whole world.

[Vernikov] Have your creative methods undergone any changes during these years?

[Lyubimov] Life in the West is a bed of neither roses nor lilies for an artist. Of course, here I will never have audiences like the audiences at home, since people here do not have the same spiritual need and thirst to hear and see works as at home. If you are successful, you can create a work of art, gain respect, and enjoy the audience's response. But nothing more. My creative methods have not changed at all during these years; I have worked in just the same way but in more difficult conditions: Here it is harder to experiment, schedules are tight, and the financial aspect of the work has the artist by the throat. And of course this is detrimental to the depth and quality of work with the performers. Much also depends on the company with which you are working—they themselves are used to tight schedules. I think that we should work more energetically back home.

[Vernikov] You must have learned from press reports about the changed climate in our country, including in culture, literature, and the theater. What do you think of this?

[Lyubimov] I try to closely follow the events taking place in the country. And I hope with all my heart that, despite the opposition and inertia, the people who are pursuing the line of democratizing society have enough firmness, foresight, and wisdom because this is a lengthy and most complex process. And I believe that I am by no means alone in my wishes for success along this path. Even among people who share my fate, although each one has his own fate and we should not be lumped together as some sort of amorphous mass, because each had his own reasons, and it is important for conversations like this to be conducted with each one, taking into account his views, wishes, and behavior.

I read Soviet journals with pleasure and am amazed by the way they have changed. I am pleased that a truthful, honest, and blunt work like "A Small Golden Cloud Spent the Night" [Nochevala Tuchka Zolotaya] has been written and published. So far I have unfortunately not read "The White Coats," but I do know that V. Dudintsev worked on this novel for a long time. It is important that the people are beginning to have their spiritual needs satisfied. I perceived this in the wonderful movie "Repentance." Even back in the times which are now described as stagnant, our Taganka theater was breaking through to the human mind and opposing the bureaucratic suppression of individuality. The theater's posters concentrated on names like Yu. Trifonov, F. Abramov, V. Bykov, B. Mozhayev, V. Vysotskiy, A. Voznesenskiy, S. Yesenin, V. Mayakovskiy, B. Pasternak (we stage "Hamlet" in his translation, his poems were used in "The Dead and the Living"), and a whole constellation of wonderful poets, including some who died at the front. Artists, playwrights, and cultural figures must help all the positive changes which are now taking place in the country and which the people awaited for decades. I recall the anger that was caused recently by a number of our theatrical works among those who wanted to live in the old fashion and were unwilling to notice the winds of change at the time. They were closed down and reopened, they had to be rewritten....

[Vernikov] Those times are already a part of history to a certain extent. Now, as you know, the show about V. Vysotskiy has been revived, "Boris Godunov" is being prepared....

[Lyubimov] I am very pleased about it; I think that the processes occurring in the country are irreversible and that the Soviet theater as a whole is acquiring new strength and new depth—artistic, aesthetic, moral. There is probably something that could be borrowed for the theater from the wonderful prose that has appeared now. I must come there, have a look, work in the theater. I would still like to stage "Boris Godunov"—this is a great play which has hitherto not received the production it deserves. [end Lyubimov]

"It is difficult to revive the show without Lyubimov," N. Gubenko said. "In my view, 'Boris Godunov' is a theatrical high point. This is why it is important to have an opportunity to involve the author in the work, if only in the last stages."

[Vernikov] The Western press claims that that you are presenting the Soviet Government with certain conditions for your return to the Soviet Union. Is this true?

[Lyubimov] No. What conditions could I present? I repeat: It is not true that I did not wish to return home from London. How can you say that someone is presenting conditions if all he says is: "Revive the best theatrical works." I have never had and I do not have any political conditions. I was only talking about conditions for work, whether they would be made available to me, whether works which were taken off would be staged again. I was only talking about the creative side of my life.

[Vernikov] They are already being staged, there are no problems....

"Kolya, you take it from here," Lyubimov turned to Gubenko.

[Gubenko] We would very much like Yuriy Petrovich to come back, to meet with the theater company on home ground, and if this happens he will see for himself what is happening in our country. He can then make his own decision for the future.

[Lyubimov] He's said it all. I agree. Let's spare our nerves. [Lyubimov ends]

...Understandably, Yu. Lyubimov has his own views on attitudes toward him and the complex twists of his life, "sparing his nerves." I wrote down our conversation as it developed. Of course, during this conversation both I and—I am sure of this—he recalled his past statements and declarations. I personally could not fail to recall the clamor made by the Western, including the Spanish, press around Lyubimov's name—a lot of clamor from clearly anti-Soviet positions that it continues to make. It is hard for me to judge when newspapers accurately reproduced his statements—at times highly insulting to our perception—and when they took liberties with them. True, I did not hear either protests or explanations on this account from Yuriy Petrovich himself. But now, hearing him speak, I cannot fail to sense how difficult it must be to be outside one's native country, outside its culture. And let's be frank: This personal drama is one of those which cannot but leave a bitter taste in his compatriots' souls.

What has happened is now in the past. The theater played in Madrid for 4 nights running. For 4 nights running the theater was filled to capacity and echoed to thunderous applause. For 4 nights running Yu. Lyubimov sat in the audience, looked, experienced, and in the intervals went backstage, talked with the actors, advised them, and showed them how to do it better....

VOA-Backed 'Rights Campaigner' Pavlov Viewed

PM241524 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Mar 88 Second Edition p 4

[Special correspondent Captain 3d Class S. Ishchenko article: "The Outsider"]

[Text] He settled down on the chair opposite, crossed his legs, and asked what KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's print run is. Then—does it go abroad? Satisfied with the answers, he agreed to talk. Impartiality and frankness were the main conditions set for our conversation. They were set by my interlocutor Nikolay Sergeyevich Pavlov, a small, round-faced man of about 40, of very slovenly appearance. In some cases it is prejudice, in others it is fear of the authorities, he believes, that prevents those around him from elucidating and understanding his views. Pavlov insisted that that is why tens of thousands of his fellow countrymen living in the rayon center of Alekseyevka in Belgorod Oblast shun him like the plague.

In the end, I asked him:

"Tell me honestly, why did you do all this? For money?"

His chin jerked up:

"I don't receive any money from anyone. Surely you admit that there are people who will go to Golgotha for an idea?"...

On 30 September last year the Voice of America radio station reported: "Nikolay Sergeyevich Pavlov has been mentioned repeatedly in various reports and publications in the West. He has suffered from a serious illness since childhood and has Group 2 invalidity. However, in spite of this, for his cooperation with an initiative group for the defense of the rights of disabled people Nikolay Pavlov was arrested in January 1981 and spent 5 years imprisonment in Mordovian camps on a charge of disseminating samizdat and literature published abroad, including leaflets in defense of the Afghan guerrillas.... While Nikolay Pavlov was in prison his only son Aleksey was drafted into the army and sent to Afghanistan. On 16 September of this year Pavlov was told his son was dead. On 27 September Nikolay Pavlov wrote an open letter to Mikhail Gorbachev...."

Rather earlier, on 23 September 1985, Radio Liberty expressed distress about the fate of the little known inhabitant of Alekseyevka: "Pavlov, who has been disabled since childhood, can only walk with the help of crutches. Pavlov's first arrest was not reported in the 'Chronicle of Current Events,' nor in any other publication of campaigners for rights. This arrest remained unknown, like, doubtless, a large proportion of political arrests in the Soviet Union....

"On his first day in the camp, that Soviet Buchenwald, this man, who can walk only on crutches, was sent to dig a trench...."

The traditions of glasnost and the free and honest exchange of information on which they so insist abroad demand that we help the journalists on these radio stations to establish the truth. About the tragedy of Pavlov's son in Afghanistan. And about his first arrest, which, as is rightly observed, was not widely reported. Surely they will only welcome the truth?

Alas, Nikolay Serveyevich's life did not go smoothly, from childhood. And this is not so much the fault of the disease he suffered, the consequences of which did indeed restrict his mobility, though never as far as crutches. There are, unfortunately, many people with similar physical shortcomings in this world. The majority of them study and work normally. They can choose from hundreds of professions which do not require any particular agility or dexterity from people. If they want to. But this choice never appealed to Pavlov. He had other inclinations. As a schoolboy he stole a woman's purse containing money from one of the workers in a drugstore. He was sent to a special school as a difficult pupil. He obtained his certificate, albeit with great difficulty.

It was time to begin independent life. True, he himself was in no hurry. Then his mother took her good-for-nothing son to the Alekseyevka bed plant. He became a tinsmith. It proved to be within his powers. But after a few months Pavlov left the plant. He became a plumber's apprentice. He did not last there, either. And that was the end of his labor career—about 2 years. After that he lived for some time on his invalidity pension and on what his mother earned. He decided to seek an easier and more lucrative trade.

After that, you have to follow the usual life story of a petty thief and recidivist, the details of which are inexpressibly tedious. But let us make an exception for Radio Liberty, which is eager to learn the truth about the first arrest of this "rights campaigner." In September 1966 in the city of Salsk in Rostov Oblast, where Pavlov's wanderings had led him, together with two ex-convict friends, he robbed the mobile store of a sovkhoz. Naturally, he was convicted. He was sent to a general-regime corrective labor colony for 2 years.

After his release, as militia documents indicate, he did not embark on the path of rehabilitation. Theft in March 1969. Trial. Colony. Theft in April 1972. Trial and prison again.

He remained an inveterate violator of order even while imprisoned. The materials in his criminal file report this tersely, but convincingly: "In his places of imprisonment he refused to carry out the administration's instructions and evaded work. As a hardened offender he was repeatedly confined to the punishment isolation cell. In order to avoid working, he simulated psychological illness and was for a long time under observation for this reason."

That is how Nikolay Sergeyevich would have gone on living in obscurity, known only to a narrow group of people with criminal tendencies, and also to those whose duty it is to try to protect us from them. But somewhere or other Nikolay Sergeyevich met some people who were in a different league. Their fame, or rather notoriety, knew no bounds. There was particular concern for Pavlov's new acquaintances across the ocean. They had a fine title—fighters for human rights in the Soviet Union. Nikolay Sergeyevich, languishing in the colony, had no doubt: His rights too were being grossly violated.

One wonders: Did he learn at that time that many of these "fighters" live very comfortably? Various funds for financial support for them exist in the West—the Ginzburg foundation, for instance. And not only that...

He decided to fight, too. For human rights, of course. As a beginning, he drew up an "Appeal" to the occupants of the neighboring bunks. He chose his time so as to ensure that his first step along the difficult path of anti-Soviet work would acquire a still more vivid politicial coloring. On 5 August 1973, the day when, far from those places, his fellow natives of Belgorod were marking the anniversary of the city's liberation from the fascist German aggressors, Pavlov secretly pinned his "Appeal" to the doors of the housing block at the colony. Soviet people are without rights, the constitution is flouted, the criminals learned from this document.

As soon as his term ended, Nikolay Sergeyevich sprang into action. From broadcasts on a certain radio station he learned the Moscow address of A. Ginzburg, a fighter for our rights who is little known in our country, but "famous" in the West. The one the foundation is named for, you remember? On 13 March 1975 Pavlov wrote to Ginzburg: "I support your views and convictions, for which I have suffered in the Soviet concentration camps. I admire your selfless struggle in defense of human rights..."

Perhaps he would have gone on fighting equally actively shoulder to shoulder with Ginzburg, but a devil tempted him. In 1975 he was tempted by the contents of a small sales outlet for industrial goods. He went back to prison, this time for 3 years.

But Nikolay Sergeyevich did not calm down even there. In 1977 he dictated to convict S. Goretskiy a plan for the struggle against Soviet power: "1. Establish a channel of communication with the Posev anti-Soviet printing plant abroad, in the FRG.... 3. [no number 2, as published] Acquire as soon as possible a short-wave (9 meter) receiver for listening to all the foreign radio stations broadcasting in Russian. 4. Acquire at any price a hectograph for the dissemination of anti-Soviet pamphlets.... 8. [no 5 through 7] Acquire a gun and inflammable substances for subversive activity in cases of the greatest necessity."

After his release, Pavlov abandoned his dreams of armed struggle as being insufficiently promising. He decided to seek other means. Once again from the radio he learned of the existence in Moscow of the so-called "initiative group for the defense of the rights of disabled people in the USSR." He wrote a letter to one of its leaders, V. Fefelov. Once again he was devious: He stated that he had been behind bars repeatedly, but did not say what for. According to the protocols preserved in his criminal file, he explained this as follows: "Of course I wrote that I had been convicted unlawfully and unjustly. I did not want to tell Fefelov that I had been convicted of theft four times, because I thought it would make it hard for me to establish contact...."

However, the members of the "initiative group" did not insist on clarifying the details of their new helper's life story. They responded immediately. In October 1980 Pavlov received from Fefelov a package containing anti-Soviet materials about army service. On 31 October 1980 the former recidivist thief, now a "rights campaigner," stuck the items up on one of the central streets of Alekseyevka.

In general, it must be said that the subject of the Army has for some time been worrying many people in our country. And that is a good thing. It is a pity that "expert" opinions are also formed about it by people who have only seen the Army on television or at the movies. Pavlov did not resist this infection. His favorite subject was: the Army and the people. In 1981, from the Alekseyevka telephone trunk call office, he called Thomas Kent, the Associated Press correspondent in our country, in Moscow. And he told him: Mass disturbances started in the city of Valuyki in Belgorod Oblast because of interruptions in food supplies. The authorities were forced to send in tanks. Weapons were used. Many casualties...

Luckily Kent had the sense to check the authenticity of the information before transmitting it to his agency. Therefore when Pavlov came on the line again and told him that a large number of coffins containing the bodies of Soviet soldiers killed in Afghanistan had been delivered to the neighboring city of Shebekino, Kent already knew how to handle it.

All the same... Whatever the moral makeup of the "rights campaigner" from Alekseyevka, surely a father whose son Aleksey, as the Voice of America reported, lost his life in Afghanistan deserves sympathy? Anything else would be inhuman.

I am afraid this news will be unpleasant for the Voice of America. The workers at the radio station have every reason to recall the words of former Secretary of State G. Marshall, who was on the staff of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA): "The United States must in the next few years disseminate the authentic, undistorted truth throughout the world by means of radio broadcasting." Nikolay Sergeyevich has no son and never did have. Just as he has never had a family of his own. Between his numerous prison terms, he never found time to acquire one. And to this day he lives alone with his elderly mother.

In the Soviet press, in cases where mistakes are made, it is customary to publish an apology. What, I wonder, is the custom in the United States?

But how did it come about?

Nikolay Sergeyevich is evidently used to answering that question:

"I did not tell the Voice of America anything of the kind. I did not hear its broadcast. I did not write a letter to Gorbachev. I cannot answer for the actions of a government radio station. Perhaps it presented the facts tendentiously."

What facts, Nikolay Sergeyevich? No such facts exist.

Incidentally, Pavlov's opinion about events in Afghanistan does not differ greatly from the opinion put forward on the airwaves from across the ocean. To be frank, he talks a lot of nonsense. About casualties, about misdeeds by our soldiers... He argued: "That is what the majority thinks...."

Knowing we were to talk and guessing what the content would be, beforehand I visited the village of Afanasyevka, not far from Alekseyevka. It is the home of the family of the rayon's only soldier who really died in Afghanistan, Vladimir Valuyskikh, who was posthumously awarded the Order of the Red Star. I went to the local school, where the Pioneer group bears the hero's name. On the second story I saw a corner that the kids have fitted out in memory of the fallen soldier. There are flowers in a vase below Vladimir's portrait. They say there are never faded flowers here. The schoolchildren are proud of their fellow countryman, just as they are proud of the Great Patriotic War soldiers whose graves sprang up like milestones along the oblast's roads 4 and 1/2 decades ago.

School director V. Bezborodnykh and military instructor N. Valuyskikh (almost half the village has that surname) told me how the schoolchildren await meetings with their fellow villagers Mikhail Venikov and Ilya Andreyev, who served in Afghanistan. How they come to the "Young Paratrooper" club that has been set up in the rayon by former internationalist servicemen under the DOSAAF committee. According to Lieutenant Colonel S. Artishchev, Alekseyevka city military commissar, no draft has taken place recently without the commission hearing the request: "Please send me to Afghanistan."

I could have told Pavlov all that, but I think I would have been wasting my time. He has long ago decided everything for himself and made his choice. Even without my telling him my story, he observed:

"As for your military-patriotic education... It's the 'Hitler-Jugend' ['Hitler-Youth']... Making fools of young people, creating soulless robots ready to fulfill any order. No, I personally agree with what General Vlasov once said: 'You can only love Soviet power at the end of a gun barrel.' Yes, yes, that same Vlasov who went over to the Germans in the last war. Alas, little is known about him in our country. A lot of lies and slander. But he was a great Russian patriot. He struggled against the Bolsheviks in every way. Going over to the Germans was a tactic in the struggle, it's elementary...."

What was there to discuss there?

Then he asked:

"May I ask your authoritative newspaper for help? I am tired of living under the Soviet system.... I have written to everyone. The Central Committee, the KGB: Let me go to the West. Nobody has anything against it, but no progress is made. You know yourself how strong Soviet bureaucracy is."

Bureaucracy turned out to be irrelevant. On my return to Moscow I telephoned the relevant people. They replied: It is true that nobody is keeping Pavlov in our country. But in order to send him abroad, you need a visa from a state that is willing to accept him. He has no such visa. Give us a visa, and we will not keep him here.

But perhaps that is not the point. Perhaps the point is that someone needs Pavlov—not over there, but here?

"Tell me, Nikolay Sergeyevich," I asked him, all the same. "Suppose you are given the opportunity to leave the Soviet Union. Your elderly mother, she is not prepared to go abroad. What about here? She has no one apart from you, does she?"

"I am past the age where you have to ask your parents' permission."

"That is not the point," I said, trying to bring Pavlov to his senses. "Your mother will be left alone. Quite alone."

He shrugged in vexation:

"What about her? Mother has had her day...."

In the end, I asked him:

"Tell me honestly, why did you do all this? For money?"

His chin jerked up:

"I don't receive any money from anyone. Surely you admit that there are people who will go to Golgotha for an idea?"

There was rather a lack of frankness here. Pavlov's Golgotha has very firm financial foundations. Here is a statement I was given at the Alekseyevskiy Rayon branch of the Agro-Industrial Bank. In 1 year alone, from April 1986 through April 1987, Pavlov was sent five transfers from abroad: 4 April 1986, 12 December 1986, 26 January 1987, 23 March 1987, and 20 April 1987. A total sum of R504 precisely. All received by Nikolay Sergeyevich. And let us not be misled by the relative modesty of his honorariums. Once again people in the know explained that this channel of financial support is disadvantageous, if only because of the high taxation. "Intraunion channels" are much more suitable. An ordinary transfer from an ordinary Soviet city that is visted, say, by foreign tourists...

No, you cannot make an "honest fighter" of Pavlov. On the contrary, honest people call all this by a different name....

Briefs

New Airport in Krasnoyarsk

A new airport will be opening mid-April in Krasnoyarsk. It is called Cheremshanka and is intended to serve local air routes. It is built near the main airport, so that passengers coming to the town on the Yenisey will only need a few minutes to travel across by bus to the new airport. It is proposed that a housing estate be built on the site of the old one. [Text] [*LD092352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 9 Apr 88*]

Agricultural

Farmers Congress 'Important' for Progress

PM131135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 88 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Responsibility to the Land—This Was Spoken of at the Collective Farmers' Congress"]

[Text] The Fourth All-Union Collective Farmers' Congress recently concluded its work. It discussed the tasks of farms' socioeconomic development, the draft Law on Cooperatives in the USSR, and amendments to the Model Charter.

Possessing powerful economic production and cadre potential, kolkhozes play a great role in providing the country with food and raw materials, as M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, pointed out in his speech at the congress.

Thus, the average annual volume of gross output has increased 11 percent here compared with the corresponding period of the last 5-year plan. Kolkhozes provide almost half the output produced in the public sector of agriculture. There is appreciable progress in their social development. Cadres have emerged who are capable of competently resolving large-scale economic and educational tasks.

The kolkhozes' exercising of the rights provided in the draft Law on Cooperatives will give a strong boost to their development and extend their sphere of activity. What is vitally necessary for success now? It is necessary, above all, to master the new economic production relations and really ensure genuinely creative and more efficient work.

Kolkhozes are called upon to play the leading role in increasing production of grain. Particularly durum and strong wheat, millet, and buckwheat, as well as high-protein food and feed crops. Procurements of oil-yielding crops, beets, cotton, flax, fruits, vegetables, and potatoes are to be increased. For this it is necessary right now to draw up a detailed system of economic organizational and agrotechnical measures and to concentrate resources. It is intended to competently master intensive technologies and increase the return on land, particularly reclaimed land. Are machines, seeds, fuel, and fertilizers ready for the spring? Are there people to drive the seeders? The answer is yes where people have an interest in high end results and unambiguously reply to these questions.

Although the rates of milk and meat production have increased, kolkhozes have not yet succeeded, like the country as a whole, in achieving a fundamental breakthrough. On one farm in every five, it was pointed out at the congress, cow productivity is below 2,000 kg of milk. Millions of head of underweight livestock are sent to combines every year. In a number of oblasts and republics consumption of livestock products outstrips the growth in their production. The most important rural sector must be guaranteed dynamic, ongoing development. This primarily presupposes an improvement in the feed base and in selection and pedigree breeding work and the mechanization and automation of livestock units.

To make better use of the kolkhozes' strong potential, their transfer to economic accountability [khozraschet], self-capitalization, and self-financing must be ensured everywhere. This work must be combined with a free choice of various forms of cooperative activity and with broad dissemination of the contract. The matter can be improved more quickly precisely thanks to this. We could name many team, small-group, family, and lease contract collectives where there has been a sharp increase in labor productivity and in field and livestock unit productivity.

Take Voroshilovgrad Oblast's Lenin Kolkhoz. There Anna Pelekh's 3-person family handles 64 cows. Last year almost 4,000 kg of milk was obtained from each one of them. The average for the farm is 2,421 kg. Moreover, each link member accounts for gross output worth R20,500, while the figure for the farm is only R13,900. The great socioeconomic effect of the lease contract, say, in Pskov Oblast's Pytalovskiy Rayon and in the Lithuanian SSR is well known.

It is necessary to take a long-term view of the progressive new forms and methods of organizing and encouraging labor and to more boldly resolve the questions posed by practice. At the same time, the need for restructuring in this matter has been realized far from everywhere. The principles of self-management are being violated. There are grave mistakes in defining norms, rates, and incentives. Rural specialists and leaders far from always behave as allies of such collectives. Various rayon services sometimes erect obstacles in their way. The contract is by nature a democratic phenomenon which does not tolerate arbitrariness and stereotypes. Its forms can differ, but only within the unified framework of the Law on Cooperatives and the kolkhoz Model Charter. No one is permitted to break this framework.

Integration processes are strengthening in the countryside. The creation of combines, agrofirms, associations, and science-and-production systems is ensuring a higher increase in output and a reduction in losses. While expanding direct ties with procurement and processing workers, kolkhozes must also develop their own subsidiary activities. This combines well with the basic production and helps to develop the economy and to get cadres to stay. But this reserve is still being utilized badly: The appropriate machinery and equipment do not exist. The countryside as a whole is poorly supplied with the necessary resources and materials. This is holding back the development of social and production construction. The kolkhozes' economy will be stronger if their partners, the USSR Gosplan and Gossnab, take their needs more fully into account. Cooperative workers are also greatly in debt to them. The number of stores and bakeries has fallen, and procurement workers rarely turn up in the village. The difficulties of selling surplus produce are slowing down the development of the private homestead.

It is known that great goals are attained on farms which rely on the experience, opinion, and initiative of people. Far from all local party, soviet, and economic organs take this into account. Bureaucratic administration has not been eliminated. In some places rayon agro-industrial associations and other organs still impose the sowing structure and technologies on kolkhozes. Cadre turnover is high. Over the past 5 years 76 percent of chairmen in Uzbekistan and more than 60 percent in Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, and Turkmenia have been replaced. In the country as a whole one chairman in every four has served less than 3 years. The role of boards, auditing commissions, and team and livestock unit councils has been belittled. In some places kolkhoz leaders themselves have even begun to forget that they are accountable to the collective.

The kolkhozes' Model Charter reflects the new management conditions and methods, the radical economic reform being conducted by the party and the state, democracy, and glasnost. The role of general meetings is increasing, and the range of questions exclusively within their competence has become more extensive. There is special emphasis on improving self-management in production subdivisions and on strengthening discipline. The charter extends the social rights and duties of kolkhoz members and enhances everyone's labor activeness through interests and incentives, promoting the struggle against freeloading, extravagance, and other negative phenomena. It is important to consistently implement these provisions and requirements.

The spring is a time when the hopes of a big harvest and the year's good results are realized. With the help of the aktiv and the mass media party committees and bureaus and soviet and economic organs must explain the congress materials to people, using them as an important factor for influencing the successes of labor collectives.

By firmly following the course of restructuring and acceleration the kolkhoz peasantry will achieve new victories in the fields and livestock units and in the countryside's social development.